5c per copy

SOCIAL JUSTICE

Father Coughlin's Weekly Review

Produce For Use At a Fair Profit

Vol. II No. 2 | Royal Oak, Michigan | August 3, 1936

FR. COUGHLIN TARGET OF HEARST PRESS PLOT

EYES and EARS

By Mark Meechan

WHEN Jim Farley and his green-ink fountain pen went on vacation from the postoffice department recently there wasn't a happier man in washington than Franklin D. Roosevelt.

For three long years the president held his fingers crossed while Jim was trying to get the mail through. Jim was a 24-hour liability in the high councils of the administration. When he wasn't talking out of turn he was otherwise causing trouble by the blunt, political way in which he hired and fired Uncle Sam's postmasters.

Being a politician himself, the president didn't object to the Postmaster General invoking the spoils system against political enemies. It was Jim's harsh, ward-heeler-manner of doing it that caused so much anxiety in the White House study.

The Postmaster General wasn't clever enough to "take care" of his foes with what is properly describable as finesse. It was in his nature to be crude. When Jim got rid of a postmaster he didn't ,like, the action had all the subtlety of a kick in the pants.

His "purge" of the postoffice department is a modern record in partisan plunder.

* * *

Jim's most amusing quality was the fact that, like many another politician who has been elevated from ward heelery to a responsible post, he had delusions of grandeur. He was very jealous of his high position, and even considered himself a statesman.

He wasn't a bit amusing, however, to the hundreds of postmasters throughout the land who were yanked out of office because they didn't measure up to the New Deal political yardstick. A job to these men, and their families, is a serious thing, and they can't be made to believe that when they are handling their work efficiently it is right and proper to oust them summarily for a less efficient successor.

The quantity of letters from discharged postmasters, venting their fury on the administration, ably attest to the antagonism which three-job Jim

(Continued on page 3)

"Imperial Hearst"

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST

Lord and "defender" of the poor.

America's wealthiest newspaper publisher.

Foremost protector of the privately-owned Federal Reserve banking system.

One of New York's and California's largest landowners.

Opponent of the Frazier-Lemke bill which would have righted our money system and liberated Americans from oppression.

False Headlines Not Supported by Own News Stories

By Father Coughlin

AS the publisher of one newspaper to another I am addressing these paragraphs to William Randolph Hearst who has been so serenely duped by certain of his employes bent on wrecking his property known as "The Detroit Times" and other of his newspapers.

Mr. Hearst owes me nothing except an apology and I owe him nothing other than to defend myself at his expense in so far as the apology which his papers owe me has not been forthcoming.

The point at issue is concerned not with malicious misrepresentation but with that sort of false headlines and vicious news articles which could be born only in the minds of Mr. Hearst's under-paid underlings. On Saturday, July 18, the Hearstian "Detroit Times" printed the screaming paper-selling headline:

"BISHOP GALLAGHER RAPS COUGHLIN 'LIAR' SPEECH."
"Coughlin's 'Liar' Cry Rebuked—Bishop Gallagher Protests Third Party Move."

At least in Detroit, I am told, my name in a headline helps the sale of papers. Formerly "The Detroit Times" officials have admitted that to me. Thus, fabricating headlines unfounded in truth, the editor of "The Detroit Times" and other Hearst papers stumbled into the gutter of yellow journalism by trying to sell papers with stupid and untrue Coughlin headlines.

In the stories which followed these headlines there was no supporting evidence to warrant the effort on the part of the Hearst papers to convey to the people the thought that the bishop and the priest had split.

Corrections Ignored

Despite denials of any "episcopal rebuke" on the part of my bishop and myself, the Hearst papers headlined the stories even more forcefully. To the bishop in mid-ocean, so I am told, a call was made in an effort to build up unsupported charges. His Excellency, Michael James Gallagher, repeated what he had told the newspaper men before his steamship sailed for Europe. His words are these:

> "It is not true that I have disciplined Father Coughlin for remarks about President Roosevelt at the Townsend convention. I did tell him that I thought he used language that was a little too strong or that he could have been a little more diplomatic. I knew he received his invitation at a late hour and was speaking under the stress of excitement . . .
>
> **"All this talk about me rebuking Father Coughlin comes usually from those who would like to have me do it."**

Headlines False

If Mr. Hearst cares to analyze this statement he will have difficulty in removing himself from the category

(Continued on page 3)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Father Coughlin's Weekly Letter:

THE DAKOTAS AND THE DROUTH

LAST Sunday I addressed a group of fifty thousand farmers in a grove just outside the little town of Hankinson, North Dakota, which boasts of no more than 1,400 population. From a distance as far as 500 miles these sturdy agriculturists of our West drove to that meeting place to express their hostility both to the Tugwells of destruction and to the Landons of exploitation.

The financial drouth has existed in the Dakotas and the far West since 1920. Under the Republican administrations of Harding, Coolidge and Hoover our Western citizens were forced to produce at a loss. Republicanism which boasts of the growth, the development and the prosperity of mass-production corporations has been most unkind to the residents of the "bread basket of America."

These fifty thousand, representing the farmers of Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota, are violently in favor of William Lemke and just as violently opposed to the Republican and Democratic exploiters at Washington.

Two things must be done for the great Western States immediately. First, the debts owed by these farmers must be lowered and extended for many years at a minimum rate of interest. Second, a scientific and practical answer must be given to the drouth problem. Let us meditate a moment on these thoughts.

You who have not visited the West in recent months have not the faintest picture of what is transpiring in the dust bowl of the Dakotas. Just outside Fargo, North Dakota, there used to run the Red River upon whose waters steam boats traveled up and down. Today it is nothing more than a memory and a dried up river bed. More than 10,000 lakes have dried up in Western Minnesota and North Dakota in the last seventeen years. North of Fargo a few miles, there is a large lake known as Devil's Lake. Some twenty years ago there was a town at its southern shore known as "The Ferry". Today the town is almost thirty miles distant from the lapping waters of the lake. Stately trees have disappeared. Their foliage has withered. Naked branches stand like gaunt ghosts through which whisper the winds and the dusts of destruction.

No insurance company and no banker can expect to crush blood from those fields that are barren and from those farmers who are destitute.

And the Frazier-Lemke Bill which proposed to come to the financial assistance of those drouth stricken farmers was assassinated by the New Deal Administration!

Since last May 15th, hardly a drop of rain fell on our prairie States until my visit there last Sunday. Of course the rain that fell then was more or less of a mockery. It was like giving a drink to a corpse. However, we Americans and those farmers are not defeatists. There are billions of gallons of water flowing aimlessly and wastefully down the Western slopes of the Rockies. No one has ever suggested that these waters be drained into lake beds.

No one has ever suggested that we employ pumping stations from these lakes as we employ pumping stations to bring the oil through pipes from Texas and Oklahoma to Indiana and Illinois. But that can be done and that must be done if the bread pantry of America is to be saved.

Private industry, such as the Standard Oil Corporation, knows how to pump its oil from the South to the North, but the government either does not or else will not put its knowledge into practice and pump water from the far West to the stricken lands of the Dakotas.

The fact remains that the drouths of 1934 and 1936 are not incidental. For more than twenty years the drouth period has been increasing in the West. In fifty years more, if both Republican and Democratic administrations continue with their policies, it will be impossible to raise a blade of grass two hundred miles west of Minnesota to the foothills of the Rockies.

This year we are facing a shortage of more than sixty million bushels of wheat. In years to come this shortage will be aggravated when we consider that the rainfalls are receding further west and that populations are expected to increase normally.

Unless immediate financial action is taken to extend the loans and reduce the rate of interest for the farmers and unless heroic efforts are made to reclaim Western Minnesota, the Dakotas and Nebraska, it will be necessary for the farmers to repudiate their debts and hand over a desert to the banks and to the insurance companies for the foundation of future credit.

Charles E. Coughlin

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

EYES and EARS

(Continued from page 1)

and his green-ink fountain pen provoked.

* * *

It was with this antagonism in mind that the president, after persuading Jim to take a vacation, issued his recent executive orders, allegedly putting first, second and third class postmasters under the merit system.

For all its magnanimous wording, the executive order wasn't worth the White House stationery used to print it. Reduced to cold analysis, the order is calculated to mitigate public reaction to Farley's mistakes, at the same time leaving the way clear for continued party spoilage.

The presidential order provides:

"A retiring postmaster may be reappointed, or an employe in the classified service recommended to fill the vacancy, provided he passes a NON-COMPETITIVE examination prescribed by the Civil Service."

The term "non-competitive" leaves the status of postmasters as vague and uncomfortable as it has always been in party politics. It means, simply, that partisan politics will still rule the appointments by the president and the postmaster general.

Since the examinations are to be non-competitive, applicants passing with high marks will continue to be passed over for less able applicants whose political views are more en rapport with the administration.

The president did not change the status quo of post-office affairs by his executive order. His declaration was a strategic effort to smooth over the blunderings of his postmaster general, and a belated answer to the Republican civil service platform plank.

So far as the merit system is concerned — that remains a Utopian objective for American postmasters.

Comment on Apology

Cleveland Plain Dealer—

"Father Coughlin's formal apology to President Roosevelt for calling him a liar at the Townsend convention in Cleveland is straightforward, appropriate and adequate. He could not well have said less. He was under no obligation to say more. For attacking the president as he did, the priest offers the chief executive 'my sincere apology.' At the same time he promises to use every gentlemanly effort to defeat Mr. Roosevelt for re-election. That is fair enough. Father Coughlin acknowledges his error by standing by his guns."

Bishop Gives Approval to Social Justice Pastor

Congressmen Who Voted Wrong Are Worrying Now

Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen

Big Jim Farley may pooh-pooh the idea that Father Coughlin and his Union for Social Justice are a serious menace to Roosevelt, but a lot of his Democratic Congressmen are not so unruffled about the radio priest's operations.

Within the last 10 days, labor and liberal organizations in the Capital have been bombarded with frantic appeals from New Deal members of the House to help save them from defeat at the hands of the Coughlin machine.

The boys returning home after adjournment of Congress, found the Coughlinites energetically after their scalps for voting against the Frazier-Lemke $3,000,000,000 farm mortgage refinancing bill.

This currency-inflation measure was the radio priest's pet panacea. It was opposed by the administration, and a show-down vote in the House defeated it by a large majority.

Now Coughlin is determined to "get" the Congressmen who voted against him, and is centering a drive on the large industrial areas. Here are some of the big names on his Black List of doomed-to-die Congressmen:

John O'Connor, New York City, chairman of the House Rules Committee; James M. Mead, Buffalo, chairman of the House Post Office Committee; Andrew L. Somers, Brooklyn, chairman of the Weights and Measures Committee; Arthur D. Healey, Somerville, Mass., co-author of the Walsh-Healey act requiring contractors doing government work to pay standard wages; Vincent L. Palmisano, Baltimore, chairman of the Education Committee.

Real cause for Democratic fear is not that Coughlin's candidates might win, but that in a three-cornered fight his men will draw enough votes from the New Dealers to allow Republicans to be elected.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

SOCIAL JUSTICE, with this edition, which is No. 2 of Vol. II in its new five-column format, is published from our own composing room.

Typographical composition, make-up, and photo-engraving for this and subsequent editions is to be handled by the R. O. Printing Company of Royal Oak Michigan. Matrices of the page forms are then to be rushed by airmail to publishing plants at several distant points, so that the paper hereafter will be printed simultaneously in several plants, instead of at a single Chicago distribution point as formerly.

The rapidly growing nation-wide circulation—now approximately at the first million—has made the improved plan of distribution imperative. By the new arrangement the delivery of papers in bulk to the far distant areas will be greatly expedited.

Eliminating the 287-mile gap between the editorial office and the printers' composing room will, furthermore, be an advantage in several ways. A later "deadline" will permit a more timely discussion of current affairs; while our more direct control over the production process should result in a more respectable typography and improved photo engraving for illustrations.

SOCIAL JUSTICE apologizes for the atrocious photo-engraving and bad printing in last week's edition, which is explained by the publishers as partly due to a first run on new presses.

Social Justice Presents

Father Coughlin's Weekly Letter	Page 2
Father Coughlin's Editorials	Page 6
Answer to William Randolph Hearst	Page 1
A New Page of Woman's Interest	Page 5
Official News of the National Union	Pages 10-11
New Zealand Adopts Money Plan	Page 14
The People Speak	Page 12
Lemke Demands Labor Census	Page 7
The Cavalcade of Greed	Pages 8 and 9
The News Week of the World	Page 4

Says Father Coughlin "Speaks for People"

On arriving in Naples last Saturday, Bishop Gallagher of Detroit, in an interview cabled to this country by the Associated Press, reiterated his support of Father Coughlin's preaching of social justice and activies in the interests of the National Union.

Bishop Gallagher denied that his visit to Rome at this time had anything to do with the activities of Father Coughlin, as had been represented in sensational newspaper stories.

The bishop said:

"The Vatican couldn't intervene, inasmuch as the head of all priests in the diocese of Detroit — therefore also the superior of Father Coughlin—is myself. It must be, therefore, for myself to make observations about Father Coughlin, not the Vatican.

Speaks for People

"If the pope should ask me about Father Coughlin," Bishop Gallagher said, "I will say that Father Coughlin speaks for the people, not for the William Lemke party.

"He said some very just things and very acute things, and because his priestly mission is exactly that, he is occupying himself with the needs of the people.

"In regard to American public opinion, those who have studied the social and economic problems deeply are with Father Coughlin.

"Others are those who look upon the problems of life very superficially.

"They criticize the words of Father Coughlin, who has many enemies, above all because he tries to suffocate private speculation in order to put all under the control of the state for the benefit of the people, and because private industry brings wealth to a few and misery to many, while control by the state guarantees the well-being of the people.

Explains Encyclical

"Father Coughlin carries on religious action through the radio, explaining the principles of the encyclical of Pope Leo XIII called 'Rerum Novarum.'

"The principles of this encyclical should induce the governors to occupy themselves with the well-being of the people.

"This is why I can not be against Father Coughlin. The propaganda which he makes most efficacious can not but give good results."

Says Priest Is Not in Politics

Before sailing, Bishop Gallagher had said:

"Father Coughlin is not the leader of any political party, nor an organizer. He is only a member and frequently an adviser. His principles conform to the principles of the party and consequently his sympathy is with them. That is the privilege of every American citizen.

"Unusual conditions call for extraordinary acts. Father Coughlin did not create the Union party, but Representative Lemke did. Mr. Lemke's platform came closest to the 16 principles which Father Coughlin laid down, and therefore he gives Lemke his support.

"When President Roosevelt was running for office and his political ideals came closer to Father Coughlin's concept of right government, he was among the first to campaign for him on the air.

Fr. Coughlin Refutes Hearst Press Plot

(Continued from page 1)

in which Bishop Gallagher places him and the alleged editors who manage his papers at Detroit and elsewhere.

I know something about newspaperdom. I know that a copyreader, even on a Hearst newspaper, who headlined the story of a fire or of an accident with no supporting news content to back up the headline, would be sternly disciplined. I know that only by direction, or by orders, would a copy desk writer dare to concoct such fallacious headlines as those which have appeared to the detriment of Bishop Gallagher's name and of my own.

Is it that Mr. Hearst is attempting to castigate a fellow publisher, in so far as that fellow publisher has even more than insinuated that Mr. Landon, the Republican candidate, has been chosen by Mr. Hearst and foisted by him upon the Republicans of America?

Or is it that the publisher of the mighty Hearst chain of newspapers has some other motive in retaining such hired help at the desk of his "Detroit Times," etc., who reach

(Continued on page 10)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Spain's Conservatives and Liberals Battle Anew

By the Foreign Editor

Civil war flares anew throughout Spain in a bitter fight between the Conservative forces, or rightists, and the liberals, or leftists, for domination of a moderate republican system with its advantages of order and discipline.

The present rebellion has its beginning in an attempt by the conservatives to regain by armed force the control of the Spanish government, which they lost in the national elections of last February.

The crystallization of the crisis was brought about by the assassination at Madrid of Jose Calvo Sotelo, monarchist chief. Observers agree that Spain today is fighting for its political life. The results of the present insurrection, whether a dictatorship of either the Right or Left forces, will affect all Europe.

Even now, the nations seem perturbed over the trend of the insurrection. The United States government ordered warships to Spain to protect Americans. England ordered a destroyer to the scene as well as a Highland regiment from London, to aid the garrison at Gibraltar.

Story Behind the Story

The man on the street wonders why there has been over-night changes in Spanish politics and why such vicious means of suppression are used by those who come into power. It is an old story of struggle for power and wealth Power to rule the masses and run the government. For wealth to control the national resources and their manufactured products.

Spain's only link by land with southern Europe is cut off by the mighty range of the Pyrenees. This isolation is intensified by the fact that Spain is one of the few countries that has not a standard gauge railroad, necessitating the transfer of all freight and passengers at its frontier.

This isolation has been reflected in the people themselves. They were little affected by the industrial revolution and the far reaching social changes that have liberated the men and women of the 19th and 20th centuries. Spain continued in a stage of medieval feudalism. Its vast plains were tilled though the yield was pitifully discouraging in some sectors, all under the absentee landlordism. There was no great middle class—just the very rich and the very poor. It was this demarcation of classes that made Lenin predict, shortly before his death, that Spain would be the first country in Europe to go Communist. Because of their poverty and the wide conviction of injustice, the Spanish people were fruitful ground for communistic agitation.

The First Break

The two classes became embittered. On one side were the monarchy, the aristocracy, the army officials, the large property owners and the so-called industrialists. On the other side were the tenant farmers, the factory workers and the so-called studious leaders who perceived the social injustice of the existing system. Many of these leaders were financed and fostered from Moscow. Under pressure of the revolt against royalist domination, the recent King Alfonso set up a military dictatorship in 1923, as a compromise, under General Primo de Rivera. This temporarily stemmed the tide of revolution, but in April, 1931, Alfonso was forced to flee Spain, although he neither abdicated nor renounced the throne.

The leftist class, made up of the farmers, laborers and intellectuals, assumed the power of government under a Republic. The voting franchise was given to women. The state, under the leadership of the communists, broke with the church and then followed the reign of terror in which churches and convents were burned and pillaged.

Pendulum Swings Back

The change of social reform was too swift for the people to assimilate it, and as a result the inevitable reaction set in. Dissension assailed the various liberal groups and, in their internal turmoil, their objective of class liberation was forgotten. It looked as though the conservatives would profit and solidify and even the king be restored. But the leftist groups rallied and reunited in the so-called Popular Front. In the national elections of last February, they were swept into complete power. Zamora, one of the leaders in the Republicn movement, was accused of treachery. He was replaced with Azana.

The Popular Front government immediately placed its key men in the important military positions. Notwithstanding this move, however, the Popular Front parties, fighting among themselves since February, have been unable to build a firm administration. There has been a rapid succession of premiers and cabinets. Each has been followed with suppression of political foes.

Army With Rebels

Even now, if the present government succeeds in quelling the revolt, the tempo of suppression will be intensified. This, in turn, will be followed by more bitterness and more unrest. The conservatives continue their efforts against the new order. The conservatives have considerable popular support. Especially was this reflected in the uprisings throughout the country. Many of the so-called army men, instead of fighting for the government, turned instead and fought against them.

It also appears that the outbreak in Spanish Morocco was brought about by the hatred between the Foreign Legion mercenaries and the communists. Following the adoption of woman suffrage, the women, who are largely Catholic, succeeded in placing reactionary Conservative forces into power. The communists retaliated with the Communist revolt in Asturias which was finally conquered when the Foreign Legion was turned loose on them.

Thus the conservatives continue their efforts against the new order. Undoubtedly it is too extreme. A balance can only be reached when a strong hand appears in Spain to strike and hold the happy medium of social justice between medieval feudalism and communism. That, today, appears to be Spain's only answer.

Red France to Seize War Time Arms Plants

PARIS, FRANCE.—The wave of strikes in the automobile, aviation and munition factories and centers throughout France have caused thoughtful observers to question the alleged reasons for demanding the right of collective bargaining.

Social Justice was of the opinion that these strikes, cropping up with well-timed unison, were but the start of a Communist offensive to gain control of the war-time arms plants and defensive production centers, using labor conditions as the front and at the same time giving the people a "dress rehearsal" for a general revolution.

That opinion was borne out on July 17 when the French Chamber of Deputies voted nationalization of the arms industry by a vote of 484 to 85. On the same fateful date the chamber dissolved the Bank of France, transforming it into a state institution, by a vote of 430 to 111.

Hand of Reds Shown

The idea of the French workers, normally most peace-loving, giving way to unprecedented means of violence reflects the fact that they are being deluded by Red agitators —being promised the poison fruits of collectivism, as only the Red propagandists can paint them.

One of the newest strike methods, termed the "lock-in" technique, compares favorably with the recent "sit-down" strike in the rubber industry at Akron. The workers simply lay down their tools and remain at their posts. This kind of a strike is most difficult to combat inasmuch as the workers remain in the shop, making it wellnigh impossible for their employers to starve them into submission by a lockout, or by hiring strikebreakers. Attempts to remove the workers by force result in hand-to-hand fighting, putting the initiative for starting the bloodshed on the employer.

Horse Riders Attacked

One of the latest developments in this carefully planned offensive is the news that Parisian horseback riders were stoned by the Reds while riding through the bridle paths. Besides stoning the riders vicious dogs are set after the horses to frighten them, terrorizing both rider and horse inasmuch as this "sport of hounds" is ordinarily the exclusive pleasure of the idle rich.

Bands of cyclists in the communist field uniforms—cap and red sweater—scoot in and out beween the mounts to the accompaniment of jeers and the well-known "razz."

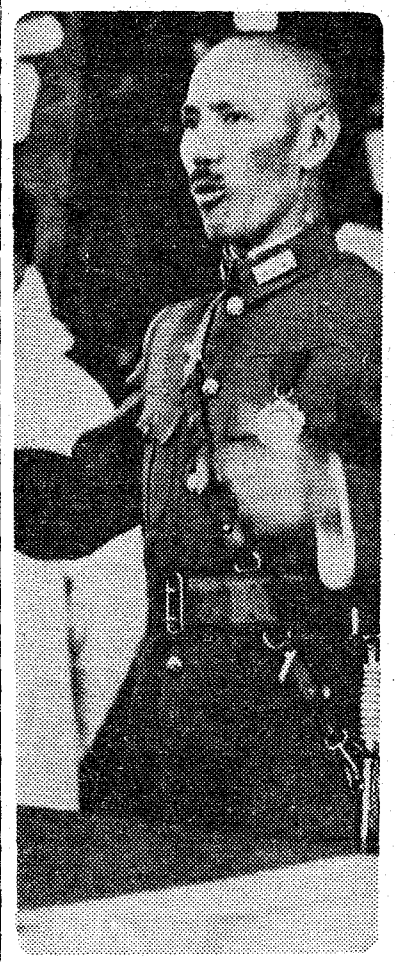
It could be a vital lesson to Americans to watch the subtly successive steps, climaxing in the utter collapse of democracy, employed throughout France by Moscow's agents—the demoralization of the employer of labor, the invitation to government interference, the development of the combative spirit of the workers by proving how easy it is to enforce their demands or, in other words, awaking in them the latent force of mob-power Trading human souls, sacrificing mind and body toward the avowed ambition of a "Union of Socialist Soviet Republics" throughout the world.

THE WEEK IN THE WORLD

China

NANKING, CHINA. — Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek of the Central government at Nanking is exerting all his leadershi, to prevent another political and military upheaval in China involving international complications.

The tempest is brewed by the provincial government of South China at Canton, which bitterly resents alleged Japanese "annexations" of China's outlying provinces. The recent trouble was set off by anti-Japanese street demonstrations led by lesser generals and college students. The two outstanding generals of the Southern government are Pai Chung Hsi and Li Tsung-Jen of Kwangsi province. They aided General Kai Shek in the military campaign which preceded the establishment of the present Nationalist government at Nanking in 1928. In recognition they were given control of the Southern province, but this has never seemed to appease them.



Wide World photo.
Gen. Chiang Kai Shek

Their resentment was intensified by the ruling of General Kai Shek diverting the greater part of the revenue from the opium traffic in their provinces to the central government. As a last resort, they tried to initiate new currency measures to stabilize the semi-independence of their Southern provinces, which met with stern demands of the Nanking government. They also claim that General Kai Shek is striving to build up a dictatorship.

On the other hand, some Nanking officials claim that the Cantonese government has been aided by Japanese financial backing, citing as evidence the huge military expansion program despite the curtailed opium revenue. This is likely, but almost imposisble to prove. In other words, the Cantonese movement against Japan encroachments is merely a cloak to foment civil war and leave China, a divided, nation, disorganized and ready for the complete conquest.

Gen. Chiang Kai Shek's policy has been to offer no open resistance to Japan, but rather to play for time in defensive action. He is aware of he fact that unification cannot be had until lesser Chinese leaders have learned to subordinate their personal interests to national objectives.

* * *

Virgin Islands

ST. THOMAS, VIRGIN ISLANDS. —International custom decrees that a visit of a foreign naval vessel in any foreign territory requires that the commander first pay his official respects to the governor. Then the governor, in turn, pays his respects to the commander. Arriving at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, the German training ship Karlsruhe, cruising in southern waters, when Gov. Lawrence Cramer was in the United States, found Morris F. de Castro, who is Jewish, officiating as acting governor. As Acting Governor de Castro steamed out in the governor's launch to the Karlsruhe, the Nazi vessel fired 17 guns as an official salute.

* * *

Ireland

DUBLIN, IRELAND.—The abolition of the Irish Free State senate by the Dail, followed by the signing of the measure by the governor general, marks the first modern democracy to place its entire legislative authority in a single chamber. The Dail, which corresponds to our House of Representatives, now is the sole lawmaking body of the Irish Free State, with practically unlimited power.

Eamon de Valera, president of the executive committee of the Irish Free State, has stated that he plans to introduce a new constitution in the fall. The present constitution is linked with the Anglo-Irish treaty of 1921, which the president has always opposed and which he claims is invalid. When asked whether he would appoint a special committee to draft the new constitution, De Valera stated that he desired all parties to be associated in working out the country's fundamental law. He stressed the fact that his objective is to resolve internal affairs and machinery into a permanent organization.

Briefly, the story behind the abolition of the senate is that it has been a negligible factor in the political life of the Irish Free State. Its elimination is not generally regretted, although it did act as a check on the legislation passed by the Dail. It has consistently opposed De Valera since he became president in 1927. One-third of its membership is elected every three years, making the term nine years. Gradually De Valera men became senators. One arbitrary power which De Valera accused it of exercising was the clause in the constitution which enabled it to hold up for 18 months all bills sent to it by the Dail except a proposal certified by the chairman of the Dail. On such bills, the senate has only been permitted to make "recommendations." If the Dail rejected the recommendation, the bill became law in its original form after 21 days. All other bills could be held up for 18 months.

The abolition has placed President De Valera in a very strong position bordering on a semi-dictatorship. However, judging from his comparatively conservative reign since 1927, no social or economic revolution is believed impending. The primary result will be swifter enactment of progressive laws as part of his program to create an Irish republic, wholly independent of the British Empire. Whether or not he proposes to incorporate the six counties of Northern Ireland which remained part of the United Kingdom when the Irish Free State became a dominion time can only reveal.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Cleaning Politics of World Is Special Task of Women

American women take things too much for granted. Since 1920 we have had the right to cast our vote for the best man or woman suited for office. And what have we done about it? Comparatively speaking, very little. In fact, since 1929 we have gone backwards.

The first organized activity for woman suffrage in America started in 1848, but 72 years passed before it became a fact, although with the close of the Civil War and the freeing of the slaves negro men were accorded the right to vote. This was a bitter and humiliating blow, particularly to the women of the South.

French Still Without Vote

The women of France are still working hard to achieve equal rights. But they fight their battles in a gay and merry fashion, instead of the grim and oftentimes martyr-like style of the English and American women. Perhaps that accounts for the fact that they have not yet gained their objective. But in spite of being deprived of a voice in the government, French women have succeeded far beyond our own in the business and professional fields. There are even three women members in the new Premier Leon Blum's cabinet, although they cannot vote. It is to be expected, however, that with France leaning farther and farther towards Communism, they will be unable to deny the right of franchise much longer to women. What a price to pay for this right!

U. S. Women Indifferent

We women of America are too lazy or too indifferent, as a whole, to accomplish anything worth while in the field of politics. When the courageous ones of our sex who are qualified to fill political positions become candidates for office, we fail to support them with our votes, because we are the easy prey of wily old politicians skilled in the use of adroit flattery and hypocritical balderdash. We seldom bother to vote at all, as many of us are too busy playing a game of bridge or knitting a sweater or going to the movies, to get to the polls before they close. When, by some chance, we do exercise our right of franchise, we vote a straight ticket, regardless of the qualifications of the candidates, simply because it's the easiest and quickest way.

There are many types of political office which are particularly suitable for women, such as school boards, child welfare and social service. Boards of industrial relations, especially in districts where many women are employed in factories, should have women members. Women jurists in juvenile and domestic relations courts are preeminently fitted to pass judgment.

Clean-up Task Especially Hers

We need women in our state legislatures and in Congress to present our viewpoint on legislation that directly concerns us. There are fewer women in state legislatures now than there were in 1929. The suffrage for which previous generations of women fought so hard is now wasted on an idle, pleasure-loving sex.

If politics are ever to be purged of their unwholesome stigma, it remains for women to perform the cleansing act. So long as we maintain our indifferent attitude, just so long will we continue to suffer under the injustice and greed of corrupt politics.

In French Cabinet

Wide World photo.

Mrs. Leon Brunschwig, internationally known leader in the French feminist movement, is one of three women members in the new cabinet of Leon Blum. She has been appointed under-secretary of state for national education.

WOMEN OF OTHER LANDS

FRANCE.—Even the nurses are becoming air-minded in France and a corps of volunteer aerial nurses is being organized to train young women in the art of landing by parachute on battlefields. It is believed that the lives of many wounded soldiers could thus be saved who would otherwise perish before medical aid could be given them. Whether or not the nurses themselves would be permitted by the enemy to land unscathed is somewhat in doubt.

* * *

NORWAY.—Norway's one woman flier, Miss Gidsken Jakobson, prefers American-made planes and journeyed nearly five thousand miles to purchase one. The reason she gave was that she required a plane that could land on water or land, since Norway has only one airport. Recently, while flying in a European plane at an altitude of 17,000 feet, the propeller broke, the motor dropped out of the ship and she had to "whipstall" to the ground. None of her six passengers were injured, but Miss Jakobson decided she had had enough of European planes.

* * *

GERMANY.—A new type of ideal in German womanhood has been defined by Deputy Leader Rudolph Hess as "a woman who is intellectually capable of standing behind a man in his struggle for existence, and who can make his life more beautiful." This announcement came as a surprise, since Naziists have consistently frowned on women's activities outside the home, the church and the school. Women lawyers have had their cases shunted into juvenile courts and women physicians have been regarded as "double-sexed beings, rejected by the sound natural instinct of the people." Women have been unsuccessful in securing a husband either find jobs in the big textile, tobacco or paper factories—the only industries open to them—or learn housework, receiving only meals and a place to sleep in return for 11 hours of work a day.

With the change in the German attitude toward women—if it is truly that—may come an incentive to German girls to enter the universities, where for every girl there are nine boys. But it seems likely that they will require definite assurance they will not be discriminated against before they attempt to secure a college education.

* * *

RUSSIA.—The women of the Soviet have finally rebelled against the edict banishing rouge and other forms of cosmetics. They are going in for smart clothes, permanent waves and other beautifying agencies in a big way. Nearly half of all the workers in the Soviet Union are women and apparently no field of activity is closed to them. There are women locomotive engineers, explorers, policewomen directing traffic, street-car conductors, aviators, and one million women hold a public office of some kind. Even the Soviet ambassador to Sweden is a woman.

God Give Us Women

God give us women who will help our men
In the paths of righteousness, and then
Nurture and guide the growing mind
With thoughts that are noble, good and kind—
For greater is he with sword ever sheathed,
Than a King who makes his subjects bleed.

God give us women who will imbue our youth
With honor, wisdom, virtue, truth,
Staunch hearts, keen minds, brotherly love
Which makes men free, as the eagle above,
And in this day of swift progression
To think with concern—abhor transgression.

God give us Mothers with intellect, women of earnest worth.
Who will teach the sterling things of earth.
God give us Mothers, Mothers whose lives we are,
Who will help us climb to the highest star
To victories, not of the sword, nor mammons call,
But to Reason, Oh God—and for Thee, all.

MINNIE A. HALEY
Chicago, Ill.

Writers Speak to Women Readers

To the Editor:

No one will deny that the employment of women in many branches of industry and elsewhere does in a large way help to cause some of our present unemployment problems.

This is due in a large measure to the fact that the average married man is unable to earn enough money to support his family as he rightfully should. This is no fault of his. He still works at the sweat of his brow, but is not paid an honest living wage. So many women must seek employment in order to meet the expenses of the average household.

If all married men were paid an honest, annual living wage, millions of women could give up their jobs and go back to the home where they rightfully belong. The single man should also be given consideration so that he too can marry and support a wife and family.

Money seems to be the root of all evil. We must have it in order to buy the necessities of life, but no one should be permitted to have it all at the expense of misery for the many. Putting into the hands of Congress the right to coin and regulate the value of money and credit will, in a large way, help remedy this great problem.

—Dr. Jeffrey E. Drapeau.
Detroit, Mich.

* * *

Starvation Wage

To the Editor:

What chance has a girl, working in candy and garment factories, others too, at the rate of 3 to 10 cents per hour on the piecework racket, which pays nothing for the girl's time while she is waiting in between batches?

The girls are forced into housework to avoid starvation, and lazy women take advantage of conditions to feed them garbage food, working them like slaves, as much as 10 to 15 hours for no wages, only board and room, which often means a place in the cellar and the scraps left from the family meals.

Please mention the laxity of the labor commissioners who permit bakeries and small business places to work their employees eight and nine hours a day for no pay except a small amount of their stale, left-over products. Others exploit labor by promising a fair wage, but when payday comes they refuse to pay and the worker's only means of collecting his just and hard-earned money is to sue in court which gets him no where.

—Mrs. Marian Stall.
Huntington Park, Calif.

* * *

Working Wives

To the Editor:

In regard to women in business—well, why not? She must support herself after reaching a certain age. She'd be a spineless creature to always depend on Mother and Dad. Brother would rebel at such crust. And one cannot always find a husband who can support her properly. But here, my friend, this is what I have been aching to say for years. Married women in business when friend husband is drawing a splendid salary—thumbs down on her! Usually they are the kind that advertise for a maid or housekeeper to care for baby for $3 a week and even less. There ought to be a law to prevent married women from being employed and married men should be given a decent wage so his loved ones can live and not just exist.

—Miss E. Malies.
Berlin, N. J.

* * *

Wanted: Security

To the Editor:

Show me one woman that would not retire to normal pursuits if guaranteed social security—that is, a home financed in accordance with American standards, with of course love and happiness, and I will show you 99 that will.

Give these girls a decent and respectable home and living, or pay the husbands of the married ones a decent living wage and see how quickly these same women will snap up to the opportunity to retire from the business grind. Under present conditions it often takes the combined efforts of the husband, wife, son and daughter to keep the family together, and again, sometimes the wife can procure a job when the husband could not even buy one.

—J. P. LeNoue.
Los Angeles, Calif.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SOCIAL JUSTICE

FATHER COUGHLIN'S WEEKLY REVIEW

Published by The Social Justice Publishing Co.

August 3, 1936 162 Volume II, No. 2

Copyright, 1936, by The Social Justice Publishing Company, published weekly; publication and editorial office, Royal Oak, Michigan. Subscription price, United States and possessions, $2.00 per year. Unless otherwise directed, we begin all subscriptions with the current issue. Entered as second class matter, March 12, 1936, at the Post Office at Royal Oak, Michigan, under the act of March 3, 1879.

Gird Up Your Loins

THE title of this editorial is borrowed from scriptural language. Modernized, we translate it by the American, "Roll up your sleeves!"

It is essential that every Congressional District President, acting through his state office, assemble all the unit presidents living within his district and go to work in earnest. I am holding each Congressional District President responsible for trebling the number of units in his territory.

Here is how to go about it: At your home, Mr. President, hang up a good sized map of your Congressional District. If you have 60 units already existing therein, divide the map into 60 sections. If you have 100 units now organized, divide the map into 100 divisions. Allot one division to each unit president. Instruct the unit president to subdivide his district among his unit members.

For what purpose? I am instructing you, Mr. District President, to see that every door bell is pushed, that every voter is contacted, that every Democrat is quizzed, that every Republican is catechized until you find out why so-called sane Americans persist in belonging to the bankers' party. It is your job, through the efforts of the unit presidents and indirectly through the sweat and toil of the unit members, to stir up the apathetic, to convince the obdurate, and to enlist one-third of the voting population of your Congressional District in the ranks of the National Union.

Where will you obtain registration cards with which to do this work? In those states where there is a state office, you will obtain them from the supervisor. In other states where no supervisor has been established, you will obtain them from me.

What will you do with the registration cards after they are signed up? They are to be returned to the District President and then to the State Supervisor who will cause duplicates to be made. These duplicates will be the roll of honor in your state office. The originals will be sent either by freight or by express to me at Royal Oak.

The time for local unit gatherings to listen to harangues has passed. Local units will assemble only to report progress, to exhibit their spoils of victory in the shape of registration cards or to bare the scars of defeat as will be empty hands.

"Gird up your loins!"

The National Union is on the march—from door to door, from farm to farm, from apartment to apartment, from citizen to citizen. By October 1st I am holding each Congressional District President personally responsible for trebling the number of unit existing in his district as of today. He, in turn, holds the unit presidents responsible. If you gentlemen cannot do the job, I must get somebody else who can do it.

Prosperity, Where Are You?

BELIEVE it or not, we are enjoying a prosperity only surpassed by the fabulous, fickle years of 1928 and 1929. Bank deposits are on the up-swing. Factories are speeding up their production lines. Wheat is at its top price. Steel is at a premium. Every yardstick known to the economists is stretched to its last decimal of an inch in measuring this Rooseveltian prosperity, the like of which has never assaulted human inelligence before.

Prosperity for whom? For the bankers with whom our government has contracted to restore $70-billion or 140-billion years of labor within the next 30 years?

Prosperity for the banker-controlled manufacturing institutions to whom the faucets of credit were opened with a plentiful flow? Prosperity for the experimenters in social well-being with their hundreds of thousands of bureaucrats living on taxes impounded upon bread and butter and human misery?

Can there be prosperity when the unemployed citizen of these United States, anxious and willing to work, is denied the opportunity? Can there be prosperity when the thirten million laborers, scattered from California to Maine, are forced to slave at less than a living wage and expend one out of every three and a half days of their toil to sustain the yachts and the palaces, the country estates, and the luxuries of the bankers?

Can there be prosperiy when the youth of the nation is pillaged at the post of despair, or when the aged who ask for a crust of bread are handed the Biblical stone? If this means prosperity, it is our business to destroy it, together with the system which concentrates wealth in the hands of a few.

We are not so much interested in carloadings or graphs which denote nothing more than idle motion when we are in loading the grief now borne by a hundred and twenty million hearts upon the backs of those who defended their definition of prosperity upon the soundness of money.

Any news editorial which childlishly brags of prosperity in the midst of our present disaster goes on record as a piece of rhetorical ranting.

Back To The Air

I HAVE been asked literally by thousands of persons when I am returning to the air. The answer to this question depends entirely upon local unit treasurers and secretaries.

It is my plan to return to the air early in September. Perhaps, once a week, perhaps, twice a week, provided local unit treasurers will begin to realize that the funds dormant in their treasuries were contributed for the furtherance of social justice through broadcasting.

It is imperative that both local unit treasurers and secretaries be absolutely faithful to the trust bestowed upon them by the members of the National Union. Beginning today, and continuing hereafter, I am holding your Congressional District President, together with the local unit treasurers, responsible to the United States government through the Corrupt Practices Act for all funds collected and expended for our activities in driving the money changers from the temple.

This "driving" has passed the academic stage. We are in this battle more earnestly now than heretofore.

The answer to the question, "When will the National Union return to the air?" rests with the unit secretaries and treasurers.

The Brain-Truster and the Goats

LAST month an agent of the Department of Agriculture was traveling through North Dakota. His mission called for him to visit individual farmers for the purpose of insisting that they put into practice Mr. Rexford Tugwell's doctrine of destruction.

Not far from Fargo, this Tugwellian emissary accosted a farmer and ordered him to get rid of the surplus pigs and chickens around the barnyard. Before the victim could answer, the "Cripple-A" man observed some peculiar creatures some two or three hundred yards from the barn. As well as he could recollect he had never seen such creatures before. He thumbed through his instruction book to ascertain what should be done with these peculiar beings. Alas and alack! Reggie Tugwell had forgotten to specify them.

Speeding to the nearest telephone the agent contacted Henry Wallace.

"Mr. Wallace," said he, "on John Smith's farm I have just observed some white, gaunt creatures chewing away at the grass. They appear to have horns on their heads. Each one of them has a beard on his chin. What shall I do with them? Shall I shoot them, too?"

"Oh, my, my," said the secretary, "have some sense. They are the darned farmers. Let them alone."

We always knew that the farmers were the goats!

Propaganda Columns

Independent publishers and editors frequently have deplored the tendency on the part of parasitic columnists and editorial writers to speak, not for the public, but for one man.

"This tendency, if not checked," warns Newsdom, "undoubtedly will result in the degeneration of the interpretative article to the status of propaganda in its basest sense . . .

Refractions Of Viewpoint

Reading the dispatches of the newspaper columnists reporting the Cleveland convention leaves one somewhat bewildered. A composite picture gleaned from these correspondents might run something like this:

> "A shabbily well-dressed group of sober delegates, somewhat under the weather after a big night, cheerfully sounded the death knell as the Republican party was reborn.
>
> "A liberal platform, exuding Old Guard conservatism and reconciling the views of the Tories and the Communists, was approved by the farmers from the West who admitted taking the bankers from the East into camp, and vice versa.
>
> "The night was hot and sultry, yet cooling to the favorite sons who affirmed and denied that they had formed a coalition to further the breach in the stop-Landon movement.
>
> "In short, a gaily despondent time was had by all."

And hardly less nonsensical, to the tune of "Midnight on the Ocean," are these same writers' comment upon the recent Townsend old age convention, the ecclesiastical status of Father Coughlin, and the chances of the Union Party's campaign for the people with "Liberty Bill" Lemke.

Tripling In Brass

Broadway columnists, no longer the popular idols of a few years ago, still have their own coterie of followers who worship them as followers, the news trade article continues.

> "Fate has been kind to the Broadway columnist. And editors have been kinder. They have permitted these erstwhile 'hoofers' to use their columns to publicize every shabby show celebrity and nondescript night club with license bordering on larceny.
>
> "In this respect the columnist has it all over his colleagues in the newspaper business. A reporter rarely has a chance to add to his salary by plugging some fifth-rate tenor, a publicity-mad law firm or an ambitious politician. Not so the columnist."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Demand Honest Labor Census

Lemke To Expose Inaccurate Figures

A clear indication of what the working man may expect from the Union Party was given this week as William Lemke and his running mate, Thomas Charles O'Brien, prepared to hurl themselves into the thick of a battle for American labor.

It is reported that the presidential and vice-presidential candidates will make, among other proposals, a strong declaration for a "shake-up" in the United States Department of Labor in order to expedite the establishment of a living, annual wage.

Both Lemke and O'Brien are said to be interested in an effort to supplant the sham-like inefficiency of Secretary Frances Perkins and her aides with a new program based primarily on an accurate and an honest census of unemployment and wages.

Favor Labor Census

No true labor census has as yet been published and the Union Party candidates are understood to believe that a program of labor recovery cannot be worked out until such figures are available.

The census proposed would call for every industrial worker to turn over his emptied pay envelope, to an authorized representative of the government so that the Labor Department could compute what labor actually receives in wages.

It would be a voluntary factual contribution by labor to the government. It would stop the falsified reports and "bunk" statistics now being made to the government.

It would distinguish between the wages paid to industrial labor and the salaries and bonuses paid to executives. At present the wage picture is hopelessly distorted because all earnings, the high and low alike, are thrown into a single item.

Would Clear Picture

Laboring men live by the year and they work by the hour. There is no worth, therefore, in a census based on the hourly rate of wage and employment. We must obtain a census giving the number of work-hours a week, and the number of work-weeks in a year.

The American working man is being robbed unless he is paid an annual wage sufficient to support himself and his family in a decent manner.

Carried out, the labor plank of the Union Party would call for accurate figures on how much John Toiler receives this week, this month and this year in his pay envelope.

Carried out further, the labor plank would determine the total number of families in the United States, the richest country in the world, who are receiving a living, annual wage.

Union Party Plan

Economic recovery for labor can never be achieved until there is available an accurate census of annual wages and unemployment in place of the discolored reports now being published by Secretary Perkins and the manufacturers.

Strangely enough, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, is reported to use these same discolored reports in his public statements.

Fully aware of these lame statistics, the Union Party proposes to find out how many families are receiving a large enough income to permit the comforts of life in years of employment and a saving for old age—enough, also, to raise and educate children.

Such a far-flung program of fact-finding, it is reported, would be the number one project of the Labor Department under the Union Party.

If there are 50 million in the ranks of the gainfully employed, 100 billion is but a living annual wage for them.

If there are 30 million families in America, 75 billion annually is but sufficient to support them in comfort.

Yet the annual national income in these depression years averages just a little over 40 billion.

Rail Pension Checks Paid by Government

For the first time in the history of America, a governmental system of old age retirement annuities for an industry went into effect last week as 18 certified checks were mailed by the Treasury Department to retired railroad employes.

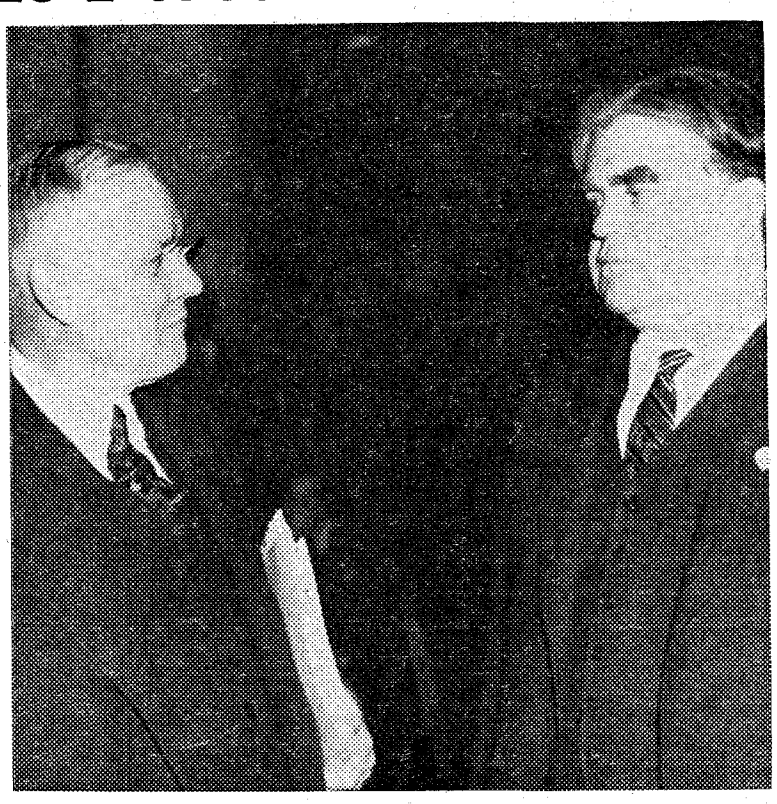
This announcement, of paramount interest to 1,250,000 railroad workers in the United States, was made by Murray W. Latimer, chairman of the Railroad Retirement Board. The board's decision went into effect immediately without waiting for a final approval by the higher courts of the Railroad Pension Act and of the Tax Act.

Observers in Washington feel confident that the Pension Act will be sustained and that there is a bright chance to save the Tax Act. However, should the Tax Act prove defective, a substitute act to meet legal objections will be introduced at the next session of Congress, they say.

"These checks to retired railroad workers represent," Latimer said, "the first of a series of monthly payments to which, under the retirement act, the recipients will be entitled as long as they live."

About 4,000 railroad men are immediately eligible for such annuities, and more than 20,000 others have filed applications.

A. F. of L. Union Fight Is Personal Conflict



—*Wide World photo.*

William Green **John L. Lewis**

Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen in their daily Washington column, analyze the mass-craft union fight within the American Federation of Labor as follows:

The bitter civil strife now raging within the ranks of the American Federation of Labor boils down to two sources of conflict: vehement personal antipathy and jobs.

The abolition of craft unions means the abolition of lush jobs for many A. F. of L. executives. The craft union is the hand-me-down from the days of Samuel Gompers. It includes only one particular trade within an industry, as for instance, only the carpenters in the building industry, or only the stereotypers in the printing industry. The industrial union includes all workers in a given industry, no matter what their individual trades may be.

Thus the industrial union can win a strike more successfully than a craft union, since it can call out all workers in a given industry. A craft union strike may affect only one group, such as the machinists in a certain factory, leaving all other workers on the job.

Leaders of the craft and industrial groups within the A. F. of L. dislike each other with all of the bitterness some union leaders have against some employers — possibly more.

There is no great personal dislike between William Green and John L. Lewis, chief leaders of the two warring factions. Green is a miner, probably could not be re-elected president of the A. F. of L., unless Lewis gives him a delegate's certificate to the next convention. Green is merely a pawn in the game, the mouthpiece for craft union generalissimos.

Wages in Industry

The Farmer-Labor Educational Bureau this week turned a glaring spotlight on the wages being paid in American industry. The annual 1935 salaries of executives are compared to what their employes earned by the week in February, 1936.

(Note: Large bonuses, sometimes amounting to three and four times as much as salaries, are not included in the listed incomes of the executives.)

Name of Company	Name of Officer	His Total Salary in 1935	Average Wages in Industry, Feb. 1936
American Smelting & Ref'g	F. H. Brownell	$100,000	$22.50
American Snuff	Martin J. Condon	54,080	14.87
American Sugar Ref'g	Earl D. Babst	77,240	21.88
American Tobacco	George W. Hill	304,398	13.76
American Woolen	Lionel J. Noah	85,450	18.18
Anaconda Copper Mining	C. F. Kelley	168,138	23.58
Bethlehem Steel	Chas. M. Schwab	203,332	24.60
Caterpillar Tractor	B. C. Heacock	42,200	27.20
Chicago Mail Order	E. M. Schnadig	50,000	18.13
Cluett, Peabody	C. R. Palmer	48,250	12.53
Commercial Invest. Trust	Henry Ittleson	100,160	23.00
Consolidated Cigar	Julius Lichenstein	90,000	13.76
Diamond Match	W. A. Fairburn	100,000	23.48
Fanny Farmer Candy	F. P. O'Connor	40.000	15.98
General Cigar	Fred Hirschhorn	75,182	13.76
Gillette Safety Razor	S. C. Stamplemann	60,000	24.14
Gotham Silk Hosiery	Roy E. Tilles	40,000	16.36
W. T. Grant	Benjamin A. Row	68,370	20.85
Hershey Chocolate	Wm. F. R. Murrie	91,550	15.98
Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass	J. D. Biggers	47,500	20.91
Minneapolis-Honeywell Reg.	Harold W. Sweatt	45,000	23.54
National Dairy Products	T. H. McInnerney	108,680	21.49
Pet Milk	Wm. T. Hardin	55,744	14.24
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.	S. Clay Williams	60,000	13.76
Standard Brands	Joseph Wilshire	152,689	14.24

Sec. Perkins Sees Labor Bill Flaws

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins and her legal advisers this week rendered an official interpretation of the new Walsh-Healey Government Contract Law which sharply restricts application of the measure.

Miss Perkins declared that the law could not be enforced beyond the immediate contractor. In other words, the law cannot be used as a weapon to raise wages to the prevailing scale in associated industries.

For Special Employes

The Labor Secretary explained that a manufacturer selling to the government would be required to pay the prevailing minimum wage of his locality and also restrict hours of work to 40 for employes engaged on the government contract.

Other employes, on the payroll of the same manufacturer, would not, however, according to Miss Perkins, be affected by the law.

Also, according to her interpretation, other manufacturers who furnished material for the same government job would not be bound by the legislation.

Points Out Loophole

The Labor Department legal counselors stated that the government was powerless to regulate employe working conditions of all firms who, alive to the loophole, sell materials to the government through separate sales agencies.

Those firms who aren't alive to the loophole were, of course, conveniently tipped off by the secretary's generous interpretation.

Many auto manufacturers can escape the law by continuing present practices of selling to the government through an agent. Among the auto firms who do business in this way are the Dodge Motor Company, which bids on government contracts through the Fargo Motor Company of Detroit; and the Ford Motor Company, which deals through the Northwest Motor Company, a Bethesda, Md., agency.

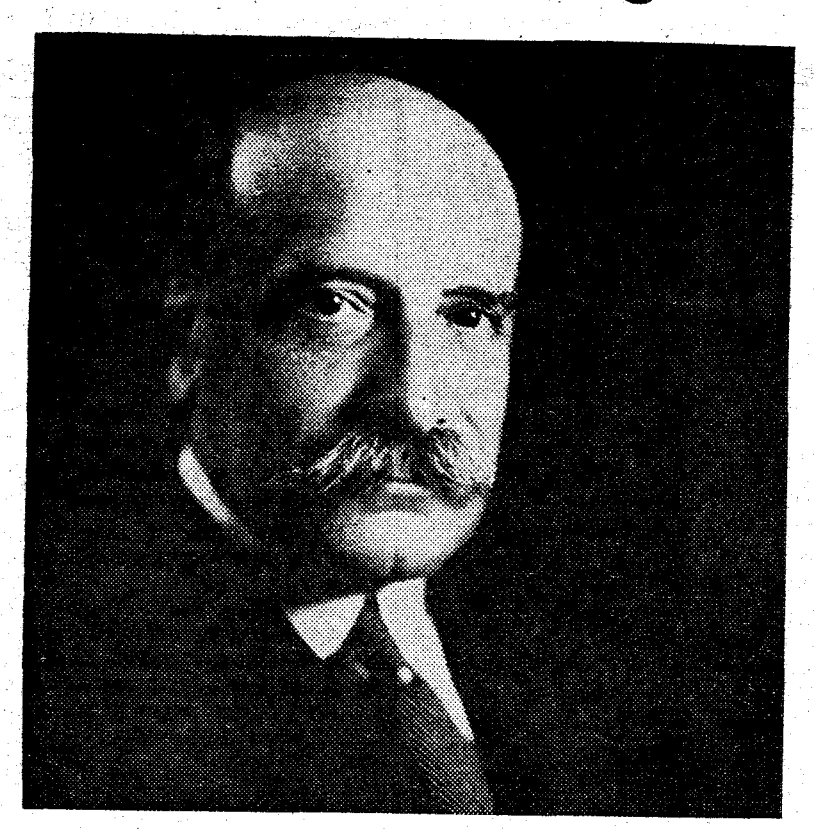
Boat Workers Are Protected By Employers

An outstanding example of a corporation management sincerely concerned with the interests of its employes was brought to light this week in an agreement between the Southern Pacific Company, the National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots, and the International Seamen's Union.

The agreement provides protection and compensation for ferryboat employes who will lose their jobs as a result of two new bridges across the San Francisco and Oakland Bays. Workmen are assured "reasonably comparable employment at compensation not less" than they have been making. As an alternative, they may accept a lump sum separation allowance.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Paul M. Warburg



1780—Alexander Hamilton, accused of being a British sympathizer because of his friendship with the private money changers of the Bank of England, blooms as a financial figure.

He proposes the establishment of a central federal bank, in the control of private interests, to be endowed with 12 million dollars of capital—2 million to be guaranteed by the United States government; 10 million to be supplied by private foreign sources.

The cavalcade of greed has begun in the United States.

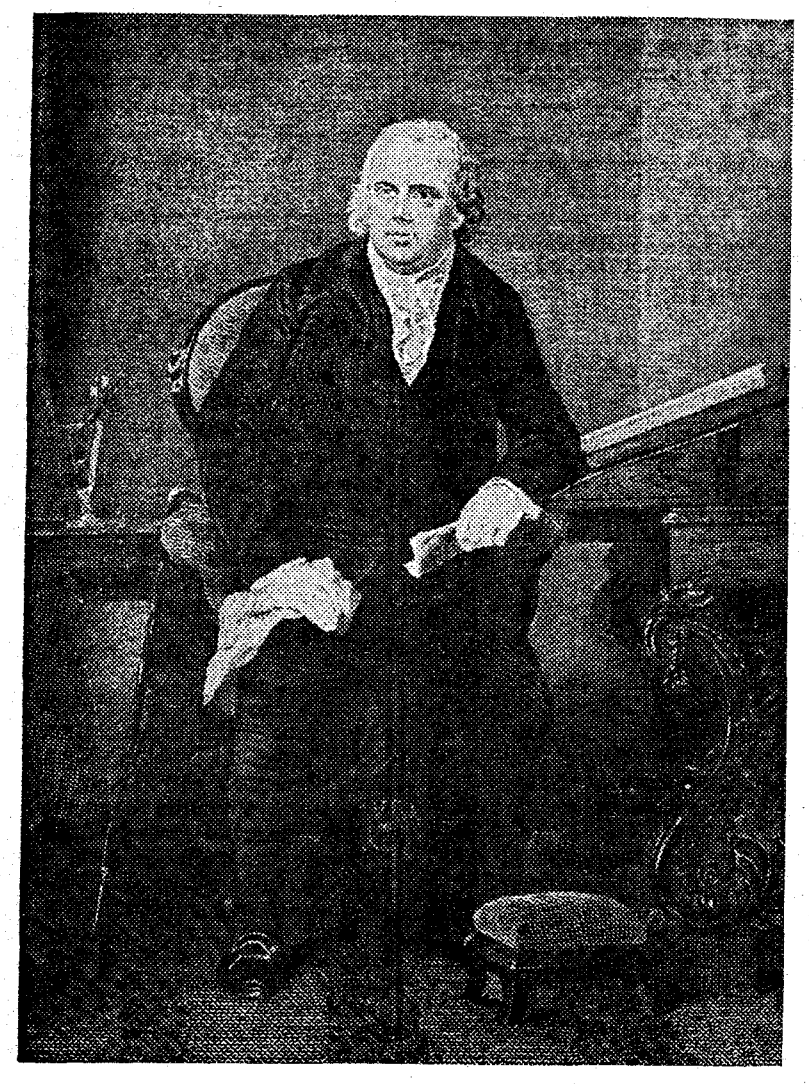
1781—Hamilton and Robert Morris launch plan for bank, which would seize from the people's government the control of national money.

Morris uses his foreign connections to solicit funds. He appeals to others (in on the deal): "I am determined that the bank shall be well supported until it can support itself, and then it will support us."

1782—Morris, acting in capacity of Superintendent of Finance for the Continental Congress, but "with no clear warrant," subscribes all remaining money in the war-scarred Treasury—about $254,000—to the capital stock of the bank.

The Bank of North America, first temple of the money changers, is formed.

Robert Morris



Planks Two and Three of the

The Cavalc

1786—Hamilton, after four years, is unsuccessful in persuading a majority of the states to recognize the bank and its founders. Most states refuse to grant the bank a charter on the ground that no private group should have the exclusive right of creating and regulating the people's money.

1789—Hamilton becomes Secretary of the Treasury in the first cabinet after Morris declines the post. Together with Morris, he announces plan for a second central bank—the Bank of the United States—even stronger than the Bank of North America.

Benjamin Franklin, outstanding crusader for an honest money system, vigorously opposes the Hamilton-Morris bank combine. Thomas Jefferson also jumps into the battle, calling the proposed bank a "prostitution" of law.

1790—Benjamin Franklin dies. Hamilton, despite the opposition of Jefferson and others, begins to get results on his central-private bank scheme.

1791—Hamilton gets exclusive charter for his bank from Congress over the protests of Jefferson, James Madison, John Adams and others. It was the first violation of the federal Constitution.

Pres. Washington asks James Madison to prepare a veto of the bill that passed Congress.

Washington finally accedes to the blandishments of Hamilton—a Tugwell 145 years before his time—and signs the bill.

1795—His job completed, the single design that had motivated him from the start achieved, Alexander Hamilton resigns as Secretary of the Treasury.

His bank, mis-named the Bank of the United States, fattens on the life-blood and wealth of America by "fountain-penning" credit money into existence.

Ninety state charter banks spring up.

1811—The 20-year charter of the Bank of the United States expires. The Coughlins of that day rise up to expose its perfidy. They succeed in blocking a renewal of the bank's charter.

1812—War with England. Debts.

First America

Alexa

1816—America, due to its debts, becomes firmly enmeshed in the net of foreign entanglements, so deplored by George Washington.

Industry, sorely burdened by taxation and weakened business, is at a standstill. Bank failures loom.

The money changers of Europe, acting through their American agents, joyously capitalize on the crisis. Knowing the great untouched wealth resources of America, and wanting to grasp control of it, they fall like hawks on the United States government with the promise of money to finance a second Bank of the United States.

Congress submits to the private, foreign money encroachment and grants a second charter to the bank.

The Second Bank of the United States, in a bold violation of the Constitution, also is given the power to issue paper money.

The bank is chartered for 20 years. Foreign bankers control $28,000,000 of its $35,000,000 capital. The bank operates in the same way as the private Federal Reserve bank of 1935, creating credit money to 10 and 20 times the amount of actual money on deposit and suckling on the financial transactions of the government.

Merchants I

"Permit me to issue and control the money of a nation,

Meyer Amschel Rothschild

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Party Party Platform Will End:

e of Greed

—All pictures by Ewing Galloway.

loney Changer

milton

1828—Andrew Jackson, brilliant champion of the people, is elected to the presidency on a plank promising to oppose rechartering of the bank.

1830—By this year, 37 member branches of the central bank are established.

1832—Jackson vetoes the bill which would have renewed the charter of the Bank of the United States. From this time until 1863 the Rothschild brothers and their colleagues in Europe and America wage a furious struggle to regain control of American money and wealth through another central bank.

1863—The door is again thrown open to the moneychangers with the enactment of the National Banking Act. Under it, national banks are empowered to issue the people's money and to create "fountain-pen" currency.

1873—Private bankers gain another victory by inducing Congress to demonetize silver. It was a fatal blow to America inasmuch as our country had huge deposits of silver. Silver demonitization causes scarcity of money and a disastrous depression follows (the panic of 1873).

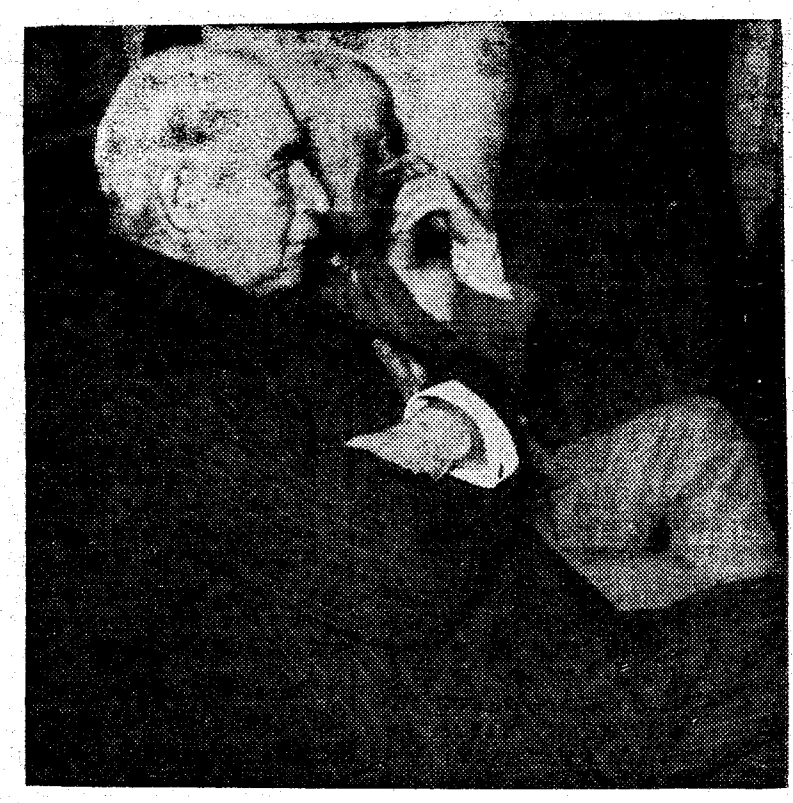
1878—Popular demand causes Congress to reinstate silver as a money base by passing the Bland-Allison Act.

1892—Pres. Cleveland appoints J. P. Morgan as an agent of the government to buy gold in Europe. Morgan forces government to accept his own terms and reaps an estimated profit of $2,000,000 on the deal.

1893—Proof that depressions are in all cases caused by bankers is shown in confidential circular issued by a bank combine prior to the Panic of 1893. Circular reads:

> "We authorize our loan agents in the western states to loan funds on real estate to fall due on Sept. 1, 1894, and at no time thereafter. On Sept. 1, 1894, we will not renew our loans under any consideration. We will foreclose and become mortgagees in possession. We can take two-thirds of the farms west of the Mississippi, and thousands of others, at our own price. Then the farmers will become tenants as in England."

J. P. Morgan



1933—Banking Act of 1933 passes, providing that all earnings of Federal Reserve Banks must accrue to banks themselves. Previously the government was supposed to participate in "distribution" of the banks' earnings.

1934—Infamous Gold Bill of 1934 passes, requiring the people to turn over to the Federal Reserve Banks all gold, under the pretense of giving the gold to the government. Under the bill, President Roosevelt has power to make silver a money base but he refuses to take such patriotic action.

1935—Banking Act of 1935 passes. It deprives Federal Reserve member banks of all voice in management and places dictatorial powers in a Wall Street-controlled board appointed by the president. This unconstitutional act is similar to the inflationary laws which caused a money collapse in Germany, and it makes the Federal Reserve Board more powerful than the United States Government itself.

1936—Wall Street "sews up" both Democratic and Republican parties by dictating the platform plank that is all-important to economic recovery — the money plank. Barney Baruch sails for Europe to report the "good" news to Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England and current chief money changer of the world. There is no food for hungry mouths, no clothing for a destitute people. The Cavalcade of Greed rushes on!

iold and Debt

re not who makes its laws."—Meyer Amschel Rothschild.

thschild Solomon Rothschild

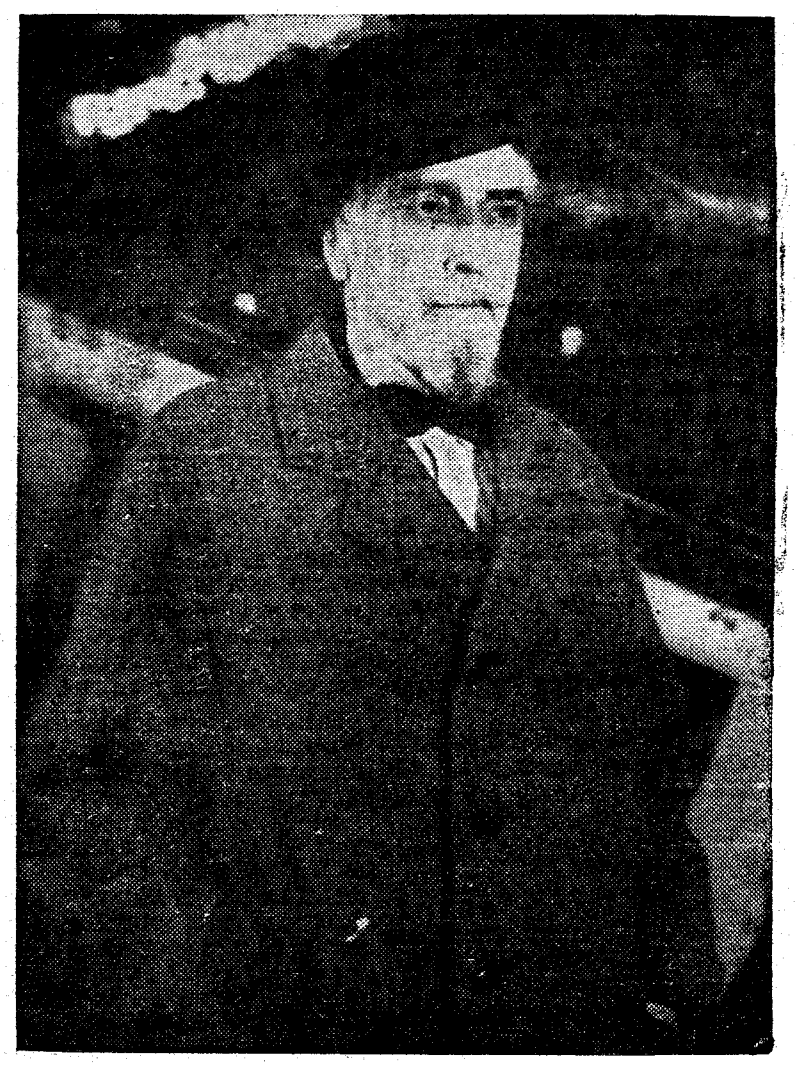
1900 — Congress passes the Gold Standard Bill, which sets the convertible gold value of a dollar at 25.8 (.9 fine) grains. Under it, bankers are allowed to take gold out of, or bring gold into, the United States, and thus, at their will, change the volume of gold in the country. By manuipulating the volume of "fountain-pen" money, the bankers can change the purchasing power of the dollar.

1913 — Federal Reserve Act passes, giving international bankers complete authority over American banking, centralizing credit, and concentrating our wealth in the hands of a few individuals.

Under this unconstitutional system, bankers are required to keep only 13 per cent reserve against demand deposits and only 3 per cent against time deposits. Thus, for every dollar accepted by a member bank as a demand deposit, seven more credit dollars can be manufactured; for every dollar of a time deposit, 33 more can be created.

Paul M. Warburg, international banker, and Senator Carter Glass of Virginia, are given chief credit for "putting over" the Federal Reserve System.

Montagu Norman



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Fr. Coughlin Refutes Hearst Press Plot

(Continued from page 3)

for the quill of truth and succeed in grasping the pen of slander?

Faked Story From Rome

A further hint of the character-wrecking plot behind the Hearst headlines was forthcoming on July 23. On that day Lindesay Parrott, a Hearst news staff correspondent at Rome, wired an exclusive copyrighted article in these words:

"For the first time since the Reverend Father Coughlin rose upon the political horizon of the United States, **the Vatican prepared today** to curb his activities.

"Through his immediate superior, the Most Rev. Michael J. Gallagher, Roman Catholic Bishop of Detroit, he **will be advised** to act 'more as a priest and less as a politician.'

"Vatican officials made these plans known to International News Service . . ."

When "The Detroit Times" and the other Hearst properties carried that last paragraph they became a laughing stock to every Catholic priest in America and to every well-informed Protestant. The Vatican **officials** make such plans known, not to newspaper men, but privately and secretly, first, to the superior of the person about to be disciplined, and second, to the subject of the discipline himself.

No Basis for Rome Report

This Hearst story was made out of the whole cloth of shoddy fabrication. I challenge either Mr. Hearst or his Lindesay Parrott to name **the Vatican official** who was responsible for that faux pas.

Meanwhile, everyone knew my stand. If the Vatican should order me to desist I would gladly do so. But as one publisher to another, I am not so arrogant in claiming to have forgotten more about canon law and the limitations of a priest's activities than the entire staff of the Hearst newspapers ever knew.

I am well instructed as to how far I can go, not only in teaching the spiritualities which concern themselves with the next world, but also the materialities without which it is impossible for the ordinary man and woman to spend much time upon thoughts of the future life.

I have been too busily engaged during the past week to bother refuting the Hearstian headlines.

As a sample of other false headlines appearing in the Hearst newspapers one metropolitan journal screamed:

"Father Coughlin Phones Vatican."

Another Hearst journal printed: **"Pope at Rome has called Father Coughlin on the telephone."**

The veracity of these two statements is no more truthful than if I were to print in the columns of "SOCIAL JUSTICE:

"President Roosevelt spends week-end with William Randolph Hearst and Earl Browder at San Simeon."

The fact of the matter is I have never telephoned the Vatican nor the ex-consul to the United States nor have either the Vatican or the ex-consul telephoned to me or communicated with me.

Bishop's Talk Changes Picture

On Saturday, July 25, the Hearst headliners—and, I may add, head hunters—must have been chagrined to read Bishop Gallagher's statement issued at Naples. His Excellency said: **"The Vatican never intervened in the Coughlin matter."**

For the information of Mr. Hearst and his underinformed editors, it is well for them to know that the Catholic church not only opposes Communism as do the Hearst papers, but it is making an effort to remove the causes of Communism which they do not.

Mr. Hearst, one of America's largest land owners, one of the world's wealthiest publishers and, perhaps, of all other men, the heaviest investor in Communist Mexico's real estate, has not seen fit to campaign in his publications against the $55-billion tax-exempt bonds which weigh so heavily upon the backs of the American laborer and farmer.

Nor has he campaigned very strenuously against the Communism in Mexico, but prefers to permit his editors to concoct headlines and fabricate stories against one who has done both.

The above paragraphs I write in so far as the Hearst papers have not seen fit to offer an apology for what they have done.

PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

1. **Liberty of conscience and education.**
2. **Just, living, annual wage.**
3. **Nationalization of important public resources.**
4. **Private ownership of all other property.**
5. **Control of private property for public good.**
6. **Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking system and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.**
7. **Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.**
8. **Maintain cost of living on an even keel.**
9. **Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.**
10. **Labor's right to organize.**
11. **Recall of non-productive bonds.**
12. **Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.**
13. **Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.**
14. **Simplification of government and lower taxes.**
15. **Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.**
16. **Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property; with government's chief concern for the poor.**

KNOW SOCIAL JUSTICE

PRINCIPLES NOS. 11 and 12

THIS article should clarify in the minds of the people the attitude of the National Union on those bonds which are classified as non-productive and which, under our present system, are generally free from taxation.

Most bonds have been issued for productive purposes—such as school bonds, highway bonds, railroad bonds. Others were issued to supply money for digging shell holes, for filling hospitals with cripples, for destroying cities and fertilizing the fields of France with the corpses of young men. Is it patriotic to profiteer upon bloodshed? Is it just to profit upon human misery?

The National Union prescribes that all non-productive bonds should be recalled. It does not advocate that currency be traded for these bonds, but it does suggest that the coupons on these interest bearing bonds be reduced to a minimum, and subjected to taxation. Many billions of dollars of our wealth is represented by these bonds which, under modern capitalism, permit their holders to escape taxation. This burden, then, is at present, borne by the poor—who were not able to indulge in the purchase of such choice and unjust profit-making securities. All bonds should be taxed.

To quote a few questions and answers that appear in Father Coughlin's Book, "Money, Questions and Answers," that will help the average person to better understand the conditions existing with reference to bonds:

Question: When the United States government sells a billion dollars worth of new government bonds, are those bonds bought with the savings of the citizens?

Answer: No, only to a very limited extent.

Question: Then where does the money come from with which government bonds are bought?

Answer: Let it be repeated, that the banks manufacture money to lend to the United States government in the same manner as to private citizens. This astounding fact is not known and understood by the people, otherwise, they would not tolerate such gross injustices, for thereby the banks collect interest through taxation without having parted with anything.

Question: What are the steps taken when the banks get government bonds for nothing except the cost of making bookkeeping entries?

Answer: (a) The Secretary of the Treasury instructs the Bureau of Engraving to engrave United States Bonds.

(b) These United States bonds, which are a first mortgage on everyone's home, farm, business and income, are allocated to the local banks throughout the country. Each bank indicates how many bonds it wants. It will always ask for more than it hopes to get. Why not? This is a something-for-nothing proposition.

(c) When these bonds are received by the banker, he makes bookkeeping entries just as he does when he receives a mortgage on all of the wealth of John Jones, the business man. On the asset side of his ledger the banker writes:

Assets	Liabilities
Gov. Bonds $1,000,000	(amt. he is to receive)

On the liability side of his ledger he writes:

Deposits (U. S. Gov.)	$1,000,000

Uncle Sam then enters $1,000,000 on his check book record, and can write checks against that particular bank up to $1,000,000. The checks Uncle Sam writes and signs are money. He spends this money to pay government expenses. When new government bonds are taken into the banks in exchange for their bookkeeping entries, new money is brought into existence. This is where the "over-subscriptions" come from, and not from the "investing public," as blandly stated by the controlled press. If you are reluctant to believe that this is the actual process now in use, we confirm this from no less an authority than the present governor of the Federal Reserve Board:

"In purchasing offerings of government bonds, the banking system as a whole creates new money, or bank deposits. When the banks buy a billion dollars of government bonds as they are offered—and you have to consider the banking system as a whole, as a unit—the banks credit the deposit account of the treasury with a billion dollars. They debit their government bond account a billion dollars, or they actually create by a bookkeeping entry, a billion dollars." (Hearings before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Banking and Currency, United States Senate (S. 1715), and House of Representatives (H. R. 5357, page 399, 74th Congress, First Session—Banking Act of 1935.)

New York Units Refuse Vote to 5 Congressmen

Resolutions of hundreds of New York units of the National Union for Social Justice—demanding that designation be denied to those incumbent representatives whose records in Washington show them opposed to the principles of social justice—are being mailed to Democratic county leaders in the Greater New York area.

John Philip Bramer, national state supervisor, announced from headquarters of the National Union at 415 Lexington avenue, Manhattan, that the spearhead of the attack is directed particularly on Representatives John J. O'Connor and Sol Bloom of Manhattan; Charles Buckley, the Bronx; Andrew L. Somers, Brooklyn, and William B. Barry and Matthew J. Merritt, both of Queens. The county leaders are warned that the National Union will not endorse any candidate who will not subscribe to the Social Justice principles.

Resolutions demanding that Tammany Leader Dooling refuse redesignation to the veteran Representative Sol Bloom are signed by James McLaughlin, president of the National Union for Social Justice in the Nineteenth District, represented by Mr. Bloom. The resolutions "find that Sol Bloom deliberately falsified his position on the Frazier-Lemke bill to many people of the Nineteenth Congressional District" and further charge that "Sol Bloom is subject to the domination of banker-controlled, priest-kicking John J. O'Connor."

Representatives Buckley, Somers, Barry and Merritt are also placed in the ranks of those taking their New Deal orders from Representative O'Connor. Edward J. O'Rourke Congressional president for the National Union in the Sixteenth District, signs the resolutions condemning Mr. O'Connor for "flouting the best interests of the nation and his constituents in his efforts to ingratiate himself with James A. Farley and the other anti-Social Justice leaders so as to further feather his own political nest."

Postponement of endorsements for Congressional candidates in New York state is deemed advisable. It is not necessary for the Congressional District Officers in any part of New York state to endorse a candidate for Congress before August 16.

"We are concentrating our fight in New York state in the 27 districts in the metropolitan area," said Mr. Bramer. "Hundreds of units in these districts, the majority of them with maximum membership of 250, will serve their demands on the political bosses within the next few weeks."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Ruling

If before a motion is seconded a member takes the floor and offers another motion, and if a third member rises and seconds the first motion, which motion should the chairman state?

The chairman should by all means state the motion that has been seconded.

Living Wage

Does the Union for Social Justice propose to insure to each worker a wage that will enable him and his family to live up to what the government claims to be a full standard of living?

If the 16 principles of the National Union are put into practice the conditions existing, whereby persons are living in absolute poverty, will automatically be eliminated. The second principle of the National Union states: **"I believe that every citizen willing to work and capable of working shall receive a just, living, annual wage which will enable him both to maintain and educate his family according to the standards of American decency."**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Cleveland Convention Program Up to Delegates

It was announced this week that no cut-and-dried, steam roller program would be set up for the Cleveland convention of the National Union for Social Justice, August 14, 15 and 16. As it now stands, a great deal of the activity of the convention proper will depend upon the 8,000 official delegates themselves.

The convention sessions will be held in Cleveland's massive Public hall with a seating capacity in its main arena of more than 15,000. In addition, accommodations now are being arranged for in the Music hall, Underground Exposition hall and Little Theater, adjacent to the main arena. This space will care for another 35,000 persons within hearing of all of the convention proceedings.

Communications from delegates and alternates regarding convention arrangements or information should be addressed to General Chairman Sylvester McMahon, Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio.

Two Sessions Daily

There will be two sessions daily from 10 a. m. until noon and from 1:30 p. m. until 4.

Extensive arrangements are now going forward to handle an estimated crowd of 150,000 persons on Sunday, August 16th, in the municipal stadium on the lake front. Father Charles E. Coughlin will personally address this mammoth rally as the concluding activity of the convention.

Unparalleled enthusiasm from every quarter, promising the country's most largely attended convention of 1936, is being experienced by the executive committee in charge of arrangements.

Rooms at $1 a Day

With thousands of reservations for hotel rooms being received every day, Clevelanders are prepared to throw open approximately 10,000 guest rooms in private homes for the accommodation of all visitors. These rooms, every one of which has been inspected for sanitary and fire hazards, are in convenient locations throughout the city, and are offered to convention visitors at $1 per person per day. **There will be no registration charges and no commissions paid.**

It is necessary that each request for reservations be definite and explicit—stating the exact number of persons, the arrival date and the approximate rate which the visitors wish to pay.

A map of the City of Cleveland will be placed in every room for the convenience of the city's guests.

To make reservations for either the $1 guest rooms in private homes or for hotel accommodation, write or wire today to **Walter D. Davis, Grand Marshal, 113 St. Clair Ave., N.E., Cleveland, Ohio.** Every request will be handled promptly and in the order received.

Official Program Book Published

An attractive official souvenir program book is being published for distribution at the convention.

This elaborate book, which every convention visitor will want to take home, will contain all the planned convention activities together with pictures of the Rev. Father Charles E. Coughlin, founder of the National Union for Social Justice, and views of the convention city.

It will be distributed to every delegate and alternate attending the convention, some 8,000 in number and will be on sale for some 100,000 visitors who are expected to be in daily attendance.

The entire net proceeds from the convention book will go toward helping to defray the expenses of the convention and for the entertainment of distinguished guests.

Special Tour Data for New England Delegates

The following arrangements have been made with the Erie railroad for the operation of special trains to the Cleveland convention for the New York, New Jersey, and New England delegates, members and friends.

RAIL-WATER TOUR

Wednesday, August 12— (New York Time)
Lv. New York, West 23rd St. Station, via Erie ..... 9:00 a.m.
Lv. New York, Chambers St. Station, via Erie ..... 9:00 a.m.
Lv. Jersey City Station, via Erie, Special ..... 9:30 a.m.
Lv. Newark, N. J., via Erie ..... 9:22 a.m.
Lv. Paterson, N. J., via Erie ..... 9:57 a.m.
Ar. Buffalo, N. Y., via Erie ..... 6:58 p.m.
Side trip to Niagara Falls
Lv. Buffalo, N. Y., via C. & B. Steamer ..... 10:00 p.m.
Thursday, August 13— (Cleveland Time)
Ar. Cleveland, Ohio, via C. & B. Steamer ..... 7:30 a.m.
Transfer to Hotel Allerton. Hotel accommodations provided.
Attending Convention, August 13-16, 1936
Sunday, August 16— (Cleveland Time)
Transfer to C. & B. dock.
Lv. Cleveland, Ohio, via C. & B. Steamer ..... 9:00 p.m.
Monday, August 17— (New York Time)
Ar. Buffalo, N. Y., via C. & B. Steamer ..... 8:30 a.m.
Transfer to Erie Station.
Lv. Buffalo, N. Y., via Erie ..... 9:40 a.m.
Ar. New York-Jersey City, via Erie ..... 8:20 p.m.
COST: $25.25 per person—without bath—two in room basis.
$26.75 per person—with bath—two in room basis.

ALL RAIL TOUR

Wednesday, August 12— (New York Time)
Lv. New York, West 23rd St. Station, via Erie ..... 8:00 p.m.
Lv. New York, Chambers St. Station, via Erie ..... 8:00 p.m.
Lv. Jersey City Station, via Erie, Special ..... 8:45 p.m.
Lv. Newark, N. J., via Erie ..... 7:31 p.m.
Lv. Paterson, N. J., via Erie ..... 9:14 p.m.
Thursday, August 13— (Cleveland Time)
Ar. Cleveland, Ohio ..... 9:00 a.m.
Transfer to Hotel Allerton: Hotel accommodations provided.
Attending Convention—August 13-16, 1936
Sunday, August 16— (Cleveland Time)
Transfer to Erie Station.
Lv. Cleveland, Ohio, via Erie ..... 4:00 p.m.
Monday, August 17— (New York Time)
Ar. New York-Jersey City, via Erie ..... 8:40 a.m.
COST: $22.50—without bath—two in room basis.
$25.00—with bath—two in room basis.
ROUND TRIP Coach Fare without Tour Features $16.35
RAILROAD FARES—Valid for use in Pullman sleeping cars on payment of Pullman charges ..... One way $16.36 Round trip $32.60
PULLMAN FARES—Each Direction—
Lower berth $3.75 Upper berth $3.00 Compartment $10.50 Drawing room $14.00

Dining car service will be available on both trains.

In order that we may have an early estimate as to the number to be provided for, your co-operation in making prompt reservations is desired.

NATIONAL UNION FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE,
BRYAN B. O'ROURKE, B. TROY,
415 Lexington Avenue, New York City.
Telephone: Murray Hill 6-2890, Ext. 12.

ILLINOIS and WISCONSIN

Arrangements for the largest mass meeting and picnic in the history of the states of Illinois and Wisconsin have now been completed.

Father Coughlin will speak at Riverview Park, Chicago, on Sunday, September 6th, at 4 p. m. The day will be devoted to a great picnic lasting from 10 a. m. to midnight. Tickets are now in the hands of your unit presidents for immediate sale, or may be ordered from James Upington, State Mass Meeting Office, 67 E. Congress Street, Chicago.

Father Coughlin will speak at the Wisconsin State Fair Park, West Allis, on Sunday, August 30th, at 4 p. m. The day will be devoted to a picnic lasting from 10 a. m. to midnight. Tickets are now in the hands of your unit presidents for immediate sale or may be ordered from J. C. Williams, State Mass Meeting Office, 520 58th street, Kenosha, Wisconsin.

THE PROCEEDS OF THESE GREAT MEETINGS WILL GO TO PAY FOR FATHER COUGHLIN'S RADIO BROADCASTS AND FOR THE WORK OF THE NATIONAL UNION FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE IN ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN.

TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL UNION:

The National Union is on the march. I am asking you personally to unsheath your sword of action and be lieutenants in marshaling the largest civilian armies in the history of the two states in our fight to drive the money changers from the temple.

This is your job!
This is your fight!
This is your victory!
I count on you one hundred per cent!

Yours for economic liberty,

Charles E. Coughlin

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Burned Out Farmers Thrown on WPA Jobs

By the Farm Editor

Sustained temperatures of 100 to 120 during the recent heat wave brought death into 5,000 American homes. To millions, the excessive heat meant misery and suffering. But to the farmers of the West it was the dreaded drouth.

Labor, unemployed, looks hopefully ahead a day—a week, or a month; soon there will come a break and employment again will be the happy lot.

But when a farm crop fails, nature's sentence is passed. No income for another year—no income till another harvest!

What would even jobless labor think if told today that not till a year from this fall would there be a day of employment, not until the autumn of 1937 a day's income?

Yet this is exactly the drouth sentenced meted out by stern nature to the farmers of America.

"You must work for a year and a month without income!"

Farmers Turn to WPA Jobs

Over the whole area of the normally fertile Northwest, farmers by the thousands have left their drouth-ruined acres and are turning to WPA jobs for a livelihood. In the Dakotas, Montana, Wyoming and Minnesota, burned out farmers prepare to shift from farmer-producers to labor-consumers.

A quarter of a billion dollars in farm buying power is lost to the country, in addition to the intrinsic crop destruction by drouth.

What practical suggestion has the government to offer in the emergency? Tugwellian resettlement — the "planned economy" of Moscow. Such good as the government agencies mean to do in the emergency —and the little aid is woefully inadequate beside the need — is lamentably laggard in arriving.

Behind the Roosevelt administration's emergency program to pour relief funds into the drouth-stricken Northwest, there is once more presented the ambitious long-range plan to "change the economy" of more than one-tenth of all the farm land in the United States.

Beyond the possibility of replacing "wheat with vegetables, and perhaps forests," President Roosevelt's interview with the press did not offer any further details as to the contemplated permanent program.

Makes Start on Lemke Plan

The Midcontinent Watershed reclamation bill introduced by Congressman William Lemke at the last session of Congress, which had the approval of many experts but was frowned on by the administration, provides a long-range drouth prevention plan. See SOCIAL JUSTICE for July 27th. Administration congressmen sidetracked Lemke's drouth prevention program on the ground that more surveys were necessary.

Faced now with the drouth emergency, and the necessity of doing something practical with the thousands of farmers thrown onto the WPA, the administration plans to dig wells, build earthen dams and construct natural reservoirs, so that when the next rains fall the areas can begin to conserve water. Instead, however, of following a widely coordinated long time reclamation program, this work will be done in isolated WPA jobs, with the object of giving farmers work at approximately $15 a week. News picture reels will be taken of some of these busy spots and the country advised in the movie theaters what the government is "doing to prevent future drouths." Watch for 'em any day now.

More Loans to Farmers

Subsistence loans and grants, grants, through Tugwell's resettlement administration will be made to some 120,000 persons for the direct purchase of food and livestock feeding.

It is explained that cattle owners will be encouraged to keep the title to their livestock this time, with the government financing their movement in those states where feed is plentiful, because there has been only about $5-million appropriated for meat processing, and the government cannot conduct another cattle purchasing campaign.

All these are makeshifts to meet another emergency. The government's long-range policy continues to be the "planned economy" of destruction; called in this case "diversification." That means quit growing stock and grow hay for nonexistent stock.

Big Field Envisioned for Farm Expansion

"American farmers must expand production," declares Dr. Robert Millikan, who goes on to say:

"America's farmers are on the threshold of a new era, for tomorrow they will be raising their crops to supply the world with more than food."

In writing of Dr. Millikan and the Farm Chemurgic Council, "Andy" Hamilton says, "We do not have to look ahead 1000 years to find agriculture supplying heat, light and energy for the world.

"In 10 years—ten, mind you, not a thousand—some 50,000,000 farm acres could be put to productive use, and here is how it could be done. For:

Power alcohol	21,000,000 acres
Paper and paper stock	8,000,000 acres
Vegetable fibers	5,000,000 acres
Flaxseed	3,500,000 acres
COTTON for roads	3,000,000 acres
Plastics	3,000,000 acres
Soy bean plastics	2,000,000 acres
Tung Oil	1,000,000 acres
Tanning materials	500,000 acres
Soy bean oil	500,000 acres
Starch	500,000 acres
Miscellaneous new products	2,000,000 acres

The above figures do not correspond with the teachings of the new deal or their disciples like Wallace, Tugwell, or Chester C. Davis, who has been inflicted on us as a representative of agriculture on the Federal Reserve Board, but it represents something toward which our farmers may look forward after the "Brain Trust" has been lifted from their backs.

New Deal Only Off 100-Million Acres

Dr. E. G. Nourse, director of the Institute of Economics of the Brookings Institute, Washington, D. C., speaking at the "rural institute" of Iowa State College, at Ames, Iowa, recently said:

"The Mid-West economic problem will not be solved solely as a Mid-West economic problem; neither will the agricultural problem be solved solely as an agricultural problem.

"If reasonably adequate consumption of farm-produced commodities were assured, we should need not a reduction of 40 million acres of crop land, but an increase of 10 to 15 per cent (much more than 40 million acres) in total agricultural production."

Thus the new deal is shown to be nearly 100 million acres out of balance in its agricultural department.

Farmers Given Jobs on Relief

Acme newspicture.

Farmers of Union county, South Dakota, forced onto the relief list by drouth, are here shown hauling gravel to be used in a road-building project. Others are digging wells, and building dams to conserve the water from the next rains, as a makeshift to meet the drouth emergency. The Lemke reclamation bill, ignored in the last Congress, provided a long range drouth prevent program for the entire middle west.

'Air Gulf Stream' Shifts, Midwest Gets Drouth

Interviewed by a staff correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor, Dr. Selby Maxwell, a Chicago long range weather forecaster, expounds a theory that "drouths are caused by water being somewhere else."

It would hardly seem to require a scientist to arrive at this generally agreed upon fact, but the Chicago observer bases his theory upon conclusions arrived at after extensive study of aerial moisture currents. The Middle West, says Dr. Maxwell, gets its rainfall from a "Gulf Stream of the air." This is a stream of moisture in the atmosphere which follows the general direction of the oceanic Gulf Stream, but which is deflected at intervals to the region west of the Mississippi. When the winds drive it inland, this region has rainfall. When the winds are absent, the "stream" drops its humid burden either on the sea-coast or in the ocean, and then the interior of the country suffers drouth.

Calculations based on astronomy showed last fall that the moisture which should have been falling in the Middle West was about to precipitate on the Atlantic seaboard, so Dr. Maxwell got into his automobile, drove to Rhode Island, and arrived there just in time to act as a reception committee for what he described as "the worst gale in a generation."

After seeing the coast get its dousing, he predicted excessive dryness for the Southwest, and in April went to see a dust storm that he had announced. The Oklahoma panhandle he found to be a "great big brown ocean."

Generally speaking, for the last four years the aerial stream has spent too much time off the Atlantic sea coast from Norfolk to Bermuda, at the expense of the rest of the country, due to lack of winds to deflect it inland.

The drouth prevention bill introduced last Congress by "Liberty Bill" Lemke, the Union party's candidate for president, is planned to deal with this scarcity of rainfall on the mid-continent, and seeks to restore the general humidity by creating thousands of inland lakes. The long range plan was approved by experts at hearings on the bill.

Oscar Receives Drouth Reports on Cool Yacht

A. Oscar Johnston, manager of the AAA cotton pool, has found a way to take care of his cotton plantation and go yachting at the same time.

When he leaves his plantation at Scott, Mississippi, report Drew Pearson and Robert Allen, he gives final instructions to his plantation manager. and concludes with the admonition, "Now report to me every evening."

And every evening, Oscar's manager goes to the local broadcasting station, steps up to the "mike," and puts on the air a five-minute program of interest to only one listener.

It is a report of the Johnston cotton plantation, and the listener is Oscar, tuning in aboard his yacht, out on the waters of the Gulf.

Farm Bureau Idea Born of City Traders

The tenth plank of the Union party platform is all important to agriculture, for if ever there were a beauracracy in the history of this country it is the agricultural department of the United States operating in conjunction with the agricultural colleges and the Farm Bureaus.

In hearings on farm organizations before the Committee on Banking and Currency, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., Friday, January 7, 1921, Mr. J. R. Howard, then president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said:

"The first county farm bureau was organized in Broome county, N. Y., a little more than 10 years ago. It sprang up in the Binghamton Chamber of Commerce. That chamber of commerce had within it a number of departments of work which were called 'bureaus'— a bureau of commerce, a bureau of transportation, a retailer's bureau and so on, and each of those bureaus had as the manager of that bureau a transportation agent, and so on.

"It occurred to that chamber of commerce that since the city drew its greatest support from its agricultural interests around the city, they should do something to help the farmers of the community.

"So they organized a new department, and they called it the farm bureau. They put in charge of that bureau an agent as they had at the head of their other departments, and since his functions were confined to Broome county, they called him the county agent. In that way the farm bureau and county agent became established terms."

At the National Agricultural conference held at Washington, D. C., January 23-27, 1922, on the call of President Harding, Robert McDougal, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, said:

"The board of trade looks on the farm bureau movement as the greatest forward step taken by American agriculture in the last 40 years. The board of trade helped start this movement and feels considerable pride in its rapid growth to power. A cash grant of $1000 was made to each of the first 100 farm bureaus formed, beginning with the one in New York state and spreading to Iowa and other Middle Western States."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The People Speak . . . .

Support Union Party

All members of the National Union for Social Justice should faithfully support William Lemke for president, and all candidates who pledge themselves to the principles of the Union Party. I am delighted that God has heard the prayers of millions of oppressed for a party in which all liberal, progressive, farm and labor elements can unite and go forward on to victory!

I can safely predict that if a sufficient number of powerful liberal leaders and their organized groups unite with Father Coughlin on Congressman Lemke and Thomas O'Brien, we can win this November. 1936, and sweep the nation.

George Washington abolished political slavery, Abraham Lincoln and his "Union Party" abolished physical slavery, and William Lemke and his Union Party of 1936 will abolish financial slavery!

The Union Party's leadership is a genuine Farmer-Labor combination. As Mr. Lemke says, "The farmer, the laborer, and the small business man will now find a common ground to unite."

Joseph Wm. Rebholz.
Milwaukee, Wis.

Truth Strongest Force

To the Editor:

I believe the progress so far achieved by the National Union for Social Justice can be attributed to the fact that the strongest force is truth. The 16 points of the Union contain so much truth that enemies of the National Union are afraid to attack them. They fear that the more the public hears of these principles, the more suspicious the public will become of the attackers, hence they use a dull weapon to defend their cause, saying "Father Coughlin should be preaching the Gospel, instead of broadcasting to the people."

They who make these attacks do not know the meaning of the phrase they use. Preaching the Gospel means spreading glad tidings, or "good news." Surely liberating the nation from those who would bring it to ruin is the best news ever brought to America since the great Liberator, Abraham Lincoln, was assassinated for social justice.

The National Union is right in putting first things first. Human rights and human principles must come first. The watchword is ON TO VICTORY.

Charles M. Rowley.
Wauneta, Nebraska.

Mr. Haney Will Explain

To the Editor:

Your article in the May 22 issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE exposing the false and erroneous statements made by Professor Haney regarding the power of Congress to coin money and regulate its value was highly illuminating, especially to one who has been reading the professor's daily articles for years.

When one of his readers asked him about the constitutional words "to coin money," he answered: "You all know what a coin is. Well, then, *to coin money is to take a chunk of metal and stamp it or otherwise fashion it into the shape of a coin.*" And the words "to regulate the value thereof" the erudite professor explains, "*It clearly means regulating the quantity of metal in the coin, or in the standard dollar.* It gives Congress power to put any number of grains of gold into the gold dollar."

In order to show how ridiculous his explanation of this part of the Constitution is, I quote the whole paragraph of Article I, section 8. part 5, which reads as follows: "*Congress shall have the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin.*"

One answer which Professor Haney has not yet given concerns the last four words of that part of the Constitution quoted above. namely, "*and of foreign coin.*"

William J. Pramuka.
Fairfield, Conn.

Chance to Make History

To the Editor:

You are doing a splendid service for humanity. I know of no one who is striving more earnestly to put into practice the simple teachings of Christ.

All civilization—Chaldea, Persia, Greece, ancient Rome—all rose to great heights of wealth and power and their downfall always came from the same cause: Luxury, wealth and power for the few; poverty, hunger, suffering and misery for the many.

What an opportunity for the next president and Congress to go down in history as the greatest benefactors the nation has known.

When we restore to Congress the constitutional right to issue and regulate money, we will no longer pay tribute to the international bankers, and the unbearable debt of federal, state, city and county governments will be a thing of the past.

E. A. Marshall.
Long Beach, Calif.

A True Short Story

My mother died of starvation, and the Relief Agency was responsible for it.

We were on relief—my parents, three younger children and I . . . and we did not ask for aid until we were so low in morale that we were all frantic. Hunger does strange things to you.

When mother took to her bed, weak and worried, I asked for relief and told them we had nothing in the house for almost a week. (The milkman was leaving two quarts of milk a day and we had only that.) The agency, however, had to investigate. They had to have father come up before they would send us food; and father was away, out of town, tramping around looking for work.

I got loud in the relief office as I pleaded and begged for immediate aid, and a clerk called the police to eject me. A squad car came and two policemen with whom my father once had gone to St. Ann's parochial school. Hearing my story these officers took me out and loaded the squad car with food and brought me home.

We feasted that night—all but mother, who was too weak to eat.

The relief buried mother; that is, they paid an undertaker $60. Yes, $60 for the funeral! The neighbors took up a collection and had enough to provide a Christian burial.

My mother's folks came to America from England centuries ago. Mother taught seven years before she married dad, who has just now been committed to a hospital for the insane—made so by worry, the fruitless search for work, the sneers of relief workers, and the insufficient food the relief doled out.

My two younger brothers are in an orphanage. My sister—driven by hunger—sold herself and lives in an apartment across town. Shall I judge her? Was she not deprived, by utter destitution, of her free will? Some day—when and if—we have work enough for everyone, she will, I'm sure, come back to normalcy.

I have married a widower—to get enough to eat; to have a roof over me . . . driven to this pass by economic conditions . . .

Am I better than my sister? God sees my heart, knows how I loathe my husband, knows I was not a free agent (no more was my dear sister) when I married. I was hungry, homeless . . . No, not homeless, I was living in a vermin-infested rooming house where the relief magnanimously quartered their unmarried paupers—so I wasn't really homeless, was I?

I am 21 years old. I have a step-daughter older than I. Yet, I am a married woman, have enough to eat, now, a dress to cover me, a roof over my head.

Editor's note—For obvious reasons the writer's name cannot be divulged, but it is on file at the editorial offices of SOCIAL JUSTICE. *This week's* $5 *check for a True Short Story has been mailed to the writer.*

Class in History Will Come to Order

In the July 6 edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE, a widely quoted article on the history of "third parties" disclosed that the Declaration of Independence was the "platform" of a new third party; that Jefferson. Jackson and Lincoln all were candidates of a "new third party." It showed, furthermore, that whereas old parties point with pride to the battles of their clean, virile youth. they seldom initiate great movements in their conservative old age.

Against this background of historicity, it is enlightening to read the sapient pronouncements of these editorial commentators:

Brooklyn Daily Eagle:

"Political observers who profess to view the candidacy of Representative William Lemke for president on a third-party ticket as a possibly dominating influence in the coming election are blinding themselves to the history of such movements in the past. There is no case on record where such a spontaneously organized group has been a deciding factor in a presidential conflict."

Chicago Times:

"Third parties have failed to make impressive inroads upon the two-party system in America, even when led by so valiant a fighter for human rights as Theodore Roosevelt. The auspices and leadership under which the new party has been launched carries no threat to the fortunes of a reborn Republican party."

Cleveland Plain Dealer:

"The history of third parties in this country is not reassuring to men who would try the experiment again. Not one of them ever elected a president or won control of Congress."

Dallas (Tex.) Morning News:

"The fate of third parties, launched in bitter election disagreement with existing factions, is uniformly so similar in this country that it ought to discourage the enterprise of the new Union party . . . Union party progress will depend entirely upon cohesion in the vote of the followers of the organizations that support it. A bloc of five million votes, which the coalition might represent, could be made a factor in any campaign."

Youngstown (O.) Vindicator:

"Third parties never win in America."

Duluth Herald:

Just a bit better informed on his history is the editorial writer of the Duluth Herald, a Paul Block publication, who says:

"Reversing the usual order, which is to have a party first and candidates afterward, the Union Party of the United States presents itself to the people with a candidate for the presidency, one for the vice presidency, a platform, an issue, and some powerful friends, without the necessity of any public deliberation or any consultation of the voters.

"The history of third parties in this country is one of brilliant leaders who quarreled among themselves, of short-lived attempts, and of failures, with some exceptions.

"The Republicans were a new party once, but it took the death of the Whig party and an unparalleled split in the Democratic party for them to win the presidency, even with such a man as Lincoln."

Saturday Evening Post Sees One Final Chance

The Saturday Evening Post warns its readers that the American system of democratic government will make its last stand in the November election. Declares 1940 may be TOO LATE if the New Dealers win this year. Declares further that the opposition cannot capitalize on the Republican party standard and hope to win.

"There is one issue, and only one issue, before the country today—the New Deal and all its works, public and private, and its threat to the fundamentals of American government and society," the Post avers.

"The coming contest at the polls is one of principles, and not of men; of ideas, and not of spoils; of patriotism, and not of partisanship; of the American system against the European system.

"The old party names, Republican and Democrat, have largely lost their meaning, though they still have value to the politicians as nets in which they can catch the poor fish who, unaware, unthinking and unreasoning, swim in old, accustomed channels.

"Today there are two parties, one the New Deal party, faithless mass of voters to its net with indiscriminate doles, handouts, jobs and visions of bread without sweat and of plenty without work.

"It has grown strong by intimidating its opponents and taking their substance through almost confiscatory taxation.

"There is also an opposition party, large, and somewhat disorganized, because it is fighting here and there for the shadow of past political power, and losing sight of the big and vital issue in trivial ambitions for place.

"If the New Deal party wins, there will be a lasting moratorium even on breathing spells. The administration will take re-election as a mandate to *go the limit and, headed by a man of the Roosevelt temperament, it probably will.*"

AUCTION SALE

I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, at the White House (near the empty Treasury Building), Washington, D. C., at 10:00 o'clock on

Wednesday, January 20, 1937

THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED PROPERTY, TO WIT:

1 Democratic National Platform—never used—as good as new.
1 Aged Donkey, unbroken—good brayer.
1 Carload Feeding Cattle—if not shot before time of sale.
Bones of 30,000,000 Pigs and Sows, died of 3A scourge.
Quantity FERA Textbooks—printed in Moscow.
1 Herd Boar, sired by Silverite and Expansion, damned by Everybody.
Several bushels of 3A potatoes, with roll tissue wrapper, stamped.
100,000 Bushels Seed Corn, imported from South America.
100,000 Bushels Seed Wheat, imported from Canada.
1,000,000 Yards Cotton Goods, imported from Japan.
10 Volumes NRA Jokes and Riddles, 1,000 pages per volume—fine for Goat Ranch.
Quantity of Steel, imported from Germany, specified for Government work.
100,000 Corn-Fed Contracts—offered singly or in job lots.
Quantity Alphabet Blocks—for Clown Acts and Juggling Exhibitions.
One Big Chisel, Racketeer style—for use in Radio Talks to Children.
Choice Assortment of Vote Hook Tools.
3C Picks, Forks, Spades, Shovels, Official Badges, Hat Stretchers and Garden Plows.
Large Assortment Double Crosses.
Quantity of Soft Soap and Junk, including several drayloads Broken Promises.

SPECIAL RATES to those who walk.
EXCELLENT LUNCH—Imported Pork with Democratic Applesauce, Alphabet Soup, Blue Eagle Gravy, Administration Chasers.

TERMS OF SALE

ALL SUMS of $10.00, CASH IN HAND in 50c Dollars. NO GOLD ACCEPTED. ALL SUMS OVER $10, 200 YEARS TIME WILL BE GIVEN TO FOREIGNERS, WITHOUT INTEREST. 30 DAYS' TIME WILL BE GIVEN TO AMERICANS, ON GOOD BANKABLE NOTES TO DRAW ALL THE INTEREST AND TAXES THEY CAN STAND.

Guaranty EVERY ITEM OFFERED GUARANTEED TO BE A PRODUCT of the "AMALGAMATED BRAIN TRUST OF AMERICA," Insolvent,

UNCLE SAM, Owner

—From Agricultural Digest.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Father Coughlin's Money Program Proves Success

A striking example of the soundness of Father Coughlin's money policies is disclosed by a New Zealand publisher, who states that a very similar monetary program in his own country is meeting with unprecedented success.

In a letter to Father Coughlin, H. J. Kelliher, editor of "The Mirror" prominent New Zealand newspaper, declares that the new Labor government of the South Pacific nation "has made excellent progress along the lines of money reform and social justice."

Many New Zealanders, he said, are "keenly interested in the great work" the National Union for Social Justice is doing in the United States.

Feel President Failed

"About 12 months ago," Mr. Kelliher writes, "we were looking for a definite lead from American statesmen; today the general feeling is that your president, in an endeavor to find a solution that would please the rich and serve the poor, has failed the people and has played into the hands of the creators of credit money."

Comparing Father Coughlin's demands with what has been accomplished, with definite success, in New Zealand, the editor states:

"The first act of our new government was to transform the privately owned Reserve Bank into a state institution, at the same time giving it all the powers necessary to issue legal tender money in relation to production and consumption and the amount of labor available to industry."

Regulates Credit

Of equal importance, Mr. Kelliher continued, is the power given his government to control and, if necessary, curtail the amount of credit money created and loaned out by "trading banks."

"In other words, the state banking institutions, through the minister of finance, is in a position to compel private banks to provide and maintain anything up to 100 per cent security in legal tender money against all credit money loaned out to their customers."

The ultimate objective of the New Zealand monetary plan is to substitute real money for bank created credit money, and thus deprive private interests of their power to control periods of prosperity and depression.

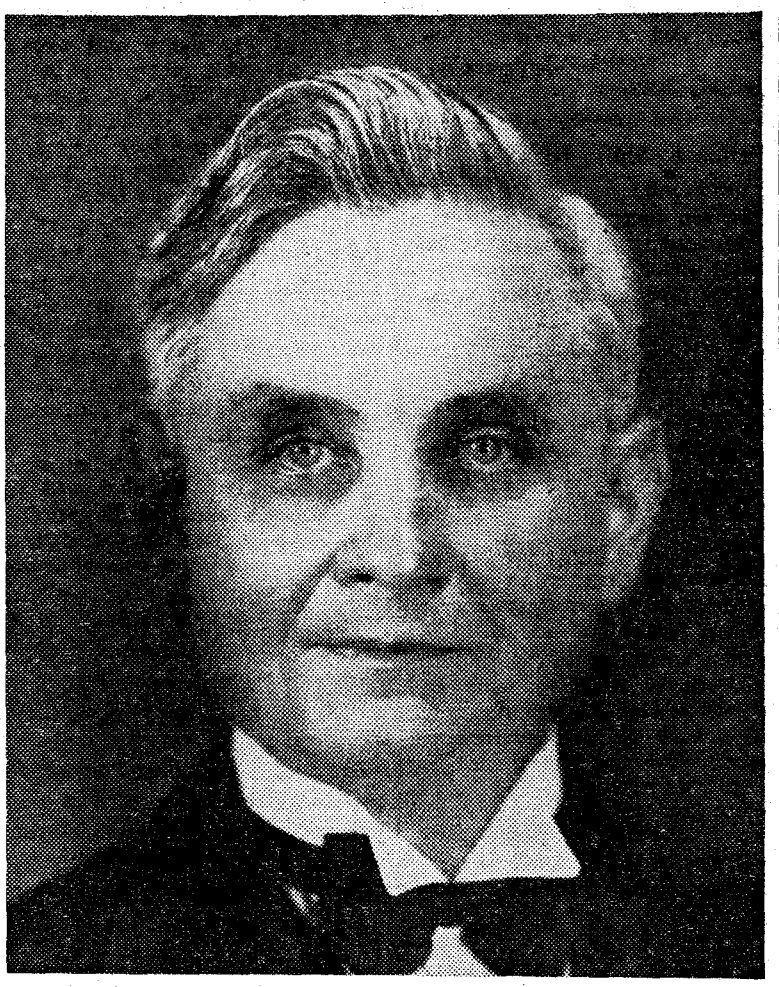
Money Interest Free

The Labor government also is striving to solve unemployment by an extensive public works program and by encouraging industrial activity.

"The money necessary for such a policy," Kelliher reports, "will be real money, issued by the state bank and, at its source, will therefore be interest free.

"Instead of increasing our national indebtedness and adding to an already crushing interest burden, the state will become its own banker; instead of paying further tribute on invented credit money, it will carry out all future national development work with interest free real money issued against the national assets and securities of the country."

PRAISES MONEY PLAN



H. J. Kelliher, editor of "The Mirror," the Home Journal of New Zealand, in a letter to Father Coughlin reproduced elsewhere on this page, relates the success of monetary reforms in his country and also attests the interest with which people of other lands are watching the program of the National Union for Social Justice in America.

The Hoax Chest

"We must adopt the definite policy of giving those who have lost the title to their farms the preferential opportunity of getting their property back." — Franklin D. Roosevelt, Topeka, Kans., Sept. 15, 1932.

Well spoken, Mr. President. But how can you reconcile this 1932 promise with your assassination of the Frazier-Lemke bill? How can you explain away the ugly fact that more than 2,000 farms are being foreclosed every day, that cotton farmers are living in slavery?

Letter Praises Social Justice Money Plan

"Dear Father Coughlin,

"As the editor of a journal that has been fighting for years for the state control of credit and money, and a greater measure of social justice and sounder economics generally, allow me to congratulate you on the issue of your highly interesting paper, SOCIAL JUSTICE, and also on the great amount of educational work you are doing—work so fundamentally essential to the ultimate achievement of the objective we are fighting for.

"In far away New Zealand, many people are keenly interested in this great work you are doing in your own country. About 12 months ago we were hoping for great things, and were looking for a definite lead from American statesmen; today the general feeling is that your president, in an endeavor to find a solution that would please the rich and serve the poor, has failed the people and has played into the hands of the creators of credit money.

"Since the election of a Labour government in November last, New Zealand has made excellent progress along the lines of monetary reform and social justice. The first act of the new government was to transform the privately owned Reserve Bank into a state institution, at the same time giving it all the powers necessary to issue legal tender money in relation to production and consumption, and the amount of labor available to industry.

Control of Credit

"What is equally important, it has been given the power to control, and to curtail if it sees fit to do so, the amount of credit money created and loaned out by trading banks. In other words, the state banking institution, through the minister of finance, is in a position to compel private banks to provide and maintain anything up to 100 per cent security in legal tender money against all credit money loaned out to their customers.

"The ultimate objective of this provision is, of course, to replace all bank invented credit money with legal tender money and thus deprive trading banks and big monetary interests of the power they have possessed and exercised in the past to create periods of inflation and deflation to suit their own purposes.

"Apart from the avowed purpose of the New Zealand government's policy to raise and maintain internal prices to a level that will ensure a fair standard of living and absorb all available labor, it has also made provision for the complete control of all overseas exchange funds in order to prevent, if necessary, any speculation, manipulation, and other misuse of these funds.

People Have Confidence

"It is doubtful whether any New Zealand government has ever enjoyed the confidence of the people to any greater extent than the present government.

"All this augurs well for the future and seems to justify the assumption that New Zealand is destined to lead the world in the application of modern economic principles to our money system.

"Wishing you every success in the determined battle you are fighting in your own country against such tremendous odds and always pleased to hear of the progress you are making.

"I remain with kind regards,
Yours sincerely,
H. J. KELLIHER."

The Racket Goes On

The Federal Reserve System, pursuing its Barnum-esque policy of playing American citizens for suckers, went into conference with itself this last week and came forth with another tricky announcement for public consumption.

Father Coughlin's plain-spoken exposes of how the private Reserve bankers have been taking the government and the people for a sleigh-ride evidently are fetching the money changers to a state of anxiety.

Anyhow, Mariner Eccles, chairman, and the other members of the Reserve Board put their heads together on ways and means of kegsing the public unsuspecting while the Reserve bankers continue to play their international confidence game.

So they announced that, after August 15, they would tighten "reserve requirements" in member banks in order to forestall "injurious credit expansion."

Since the Federal Reserve Board has been guilty of the very "injurious credit expansion" it now decries, it may be assumed that the board has decided to put on the brakes temporarily to give public sentiment a chance to congeal.

Any good racket, like the money racket, is always worth nursing along.

The lovely part about the new arrangement is that it will have little effect on the profits of the bankers.

The plan is to boost Reserve requirements on member bank demand deposits in the central Reserve cities of Chicago and New York from 13 to 19½ per cent; at banks in Reserve cities, from 10 to 15 per cent; and at other member banks, from 7 to 10½ per cent.

A completely honest money system is one which lends money against 100 per cent of bank-deposit security.

The Federal Reserve System remains dishonest when it persists in issuing bloated credit money against 10 to 20 per cent actual security as it plans to do even in the revised program.

In other words, the Reserve bankers are continuing to practice "injurious credit expansion," yet they have the cheek to announce to an indulgent public that they are seeking to forestall "injurious credit expansion."

Landon Is Revealed as Choice of Cities Service

The unmasking of G.O.P. Candidate Alf Landon as a favorite of the Cities Service utilities group is regarded with considerable interest by the members of the National Union inasmuch as his record is not in accord with the third of the National Union's 16 Principles.

The Federal Trade Commission performed the autopsy on Gov. Landon's record in a report submitted to the United States Senate November 14, last year. This report brought out that when Alf was elected governor of Kansas in 1932, the Cities Service corporation, headed and controlled by Henry L. Doherty, was highly pleased.

At that time, Earl W. Hodges, public relations man for the Doherty interests, dispatched the following telegram to W. R. Phipps of the Wichita, Kan., Gas company:

"INFORMATION HAS JUST REACHED ME BY FINAL WIRE THAT A CERTAIN VERY IMPORTANT MATTER HAS BEEN DEFINITELY SETTLED IN KANSAS. I REFER TO THE ELECTION OF THE NEW GOVERNOR. NOT FOR PUBLICATION, BUT TO YOU PERSONALLY, I EXTEND HEARTY CONGRATULATIONS FOR YOUR SENSIBLE AND LEVEL-HEADED WORK THAT HAS HELPED MAKE THIS RESULT POSSIBLE."

Mr. Hodges also wrote Ben. C. Adams, of the Gas Service company, Kansas City, congratulating him on the election of Landon. In part the letter reads:

"Chairman Jim Farley did a marvelous piece of work in handling very successfully our recent national political campaign, but your work as directing head of a business and public service campaign for the past two years, in my opinion, makes Farley's accomplishment appear insignificant. Recent results in your states, and especially in Kansas, impel me to write this letter."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Groups Can Elect Lemke If Votes Are Counted

SOCIAL JUSTICE *is happy to present, with permission, Morris A. Bealle's article on the Union Party in the August number of PLAIN TALK magazine, as well as Edward F. Atwell's "Veteran's Digest" department, also reproduced on this page.*

JIM FARLEY is pooh-poohing the entry of a Third Party, headed by the level-headed Congressman "Bill" Lemke of North Dakota, into the presidental race this summer.

Jim has likened the North Dakota Liberal to "fools" who "step in where angels fear to tread." In this appraisal Mr. Farley has made another one of his numerous errors, as when he picked Roosevelt to carry 48 states and Joe Louis to knock out Max Schmeling in the second round.

For Lemke is neither a fool nor a radical. He always has his feet on the ground, and they are decidedly on the ground in this year of our Lord 1936. Lemke is no more a political radical than Huey P. Long was—and the late great Louisiana martyr was the best friend capitalism had in the United States.

Like Huey Long, Lemke would save capitalism from itself. He would save it from the consequences of a few purblind, greedy behemoths who, blinded by the high interest rates they can draw on a comparatively few dollars during the Hoover-Roosevelt depression, are passing up tenfold their present earnings in legitimate interest during times of booming business and cheap money.

The "Democrats" may be expected to assault Bill Lemke and his entire Union Party during the entire summer and fall. Newspapermen traveling with the Democratic High Command, say privately (and a few for publication) that Mr. Farley is much more worried at the new Third Party threat than he dares admit. Mr. Roosevelt, not knowing what it is all about (of course), has no such worries.

People Not to Be Laughed Off

No political group or party which has the combined support of the redblooded American groups which have rallied to the Lemke standard can be counted out of the race. Certainly such a party will take more votes from the semi-radical-semi-reactionary party of Roosevelt and Farley than from the conservative combination headed by Landon and Hamilton.

To date the Lemke candidacy will have behind it—

Dr. Townsend and his millions of old-age pension advocates;

Father Coughlin and his millions of Social Justice Union Members;

Gerald L. K. Smith and his millions of Huey Long followers;

Ed Kennedy and hundreds of thousands of National Farm Union members; probably more than a million members of the 16 powerful railroad brotherhoods;

Newton Jenkins and his Illinois Progressive Party which has spread out into nearby states;

Veterans of all sorts—all but the Chamber of Commerce plants in the various Legion posts.

Let Mr. Farley deny that, if the potential votes of these groups are CAST and COUNTED, they would swamp both major parties put together. The only weakness of the Lemke set-up is that he has no well oiled and well greased (financially) organization TO GET OUT THE VOTE on election day, no army of paid watchers to see that votes cast for him ARE COUNTED, and the politicians of many states will keep his name off the ballot.

Technically this can be done to a party which enters the lists at a date later than six months prior to election. The people, of course, are the ultimate losers, but such is the law. Only the present "Democratic" administration has a divine right to ignore the laws and Constitution of our land.

Real Fight Is Due

But, put this down in your hat. Mr. Lemke is going to give both old parties, particularly the so-called "Democrats," a helluva fight. He has the potentialities, but not the organization and money. Gen. Smedley Butler says if you give him the $5,000,000,000 Congress gave Mr. Roosevelt for a campaign fund, he can elect a Chinaman president of the United States.

Of course, Gen. Butler was just using metaphor but there is a lot of truth in what he said. Five billion, spent the way Jim Farley is spending this public fund, can pull in a lot of votes.

But I am of the opinion that, with Bill Lemke in the field, millions of those who feel that the Republican ticket is too reactionary and who can't be fooled by the roseate promises of the Smiling Man in the White House, will follow their hearts and heads and vote for the new party candidate.

There is a saying that the third time a move is tried it often succeeds.

New Party Victory Is "On the Books"

Theodore Roosevelt failed to beat the Democrats in 1912, but he did mess up the Republican party right badly when he polled 88 electoral votes to Taft's eight.

The elder (and great) Bob LaFollette, with 4,822,856 popular votes, could only poll 13 of the electoral type during the artificial boom of the Coolidge Era.

Lemke has no more national organization than either the real Roosevelt or the real LaFollette had. But he has something neither of those two worthy gentlemen had. He has three of the greatest organizations of human beings, born of administration misbehavior at Washington and led by dynamic leaders, ever put together.

These organizations were formed for such definite and separate purposes that they never can amalgamate or coalesce. They must continue to function separately and for their own particular purposes.

But there is nothing to prevent them from agreeing on the same set of candidates, and this PLAIN TALK has been urging each leader to do for the past four months. Their agreement on Congressman Lemke, and his platform, is the most heartening piece of news that has come out of the depression since 1929.

Promise in Platform

The platform which William Lemke announced gives more promise of dissolving the depression than any agenda yet promulgated. Its ratification by the American people—in the election of Lemke and O'Brien (which isn't at all impossible)—would mean the beginning of a systematic return to economic normalcy, and the beginning of an era of stable government and economic conditions, for which we have been praying nearly seven years.

In fact, it is the only presidential political platform in my recollection that has ever SAID anything or MEANT anything. Compare it with the 1936 pronouncements of the two major parties.

The Republican platform is hollow, straddling, two-faced, forgetful of the failures of the Hoover administration and, written by the reactionaries of the party. It says even less than the Bed Time Stories which the "Democrats" choose to call a platform.

It straddled and evaded so that Nominee Alfred M. Landon, to his everlasting credit, refused to stand on it and at the last moment wired the convention an ultimatum that, if it nominated him, it would have to consider the platform clarified and strengthened in three major aspects.

The "Democratic" platform, adopted at Philadelphia was a masterpiece of humor, but of nothing else. The preamble seemed to be a parody on the Declaration of Independence, probably because the convention was held in the City of Brotherly Love where the said Declaration was written during the "horse and buggy" days.

Promise Versus the Record

"We shall continue JUST TREATMENT of the war veterans and their dependents," the platform solemnly said in Part 7. And, I hear that Senator Wagner, when he read this part never cracked a smile. He must be a hard hearted old geezer if he could repress a smile when he thought of the hocus pocus "Economy" Act which took $252,000,000 worth of bread and butter from disabled veterans and their families, and when he thought of two vetoes of the 17-year overdue back salary for World War veterans.

The first truth held to be "self evident," the "Democratic" platform told a gaping and spellbound nation, is that the government "should protect the family and the home, establish democracy of opportunity for all the people and aid those overtaken by disaster." We are wondering who the "Democrats" ever heard deny this.

Home and mother is always a safe topic for song writers, playwrights and evangelists to hop on when all else has failed. We wonder how much opportunity those 14,000,000 unemployed have had during the last three short years, or how the opportunity to pay back in taxes that $15,000,000,000 or so the boondogglers have squandered during the same period, will be appreciated by the people.

And when did the American people ever turn their backs on those overtaken by disaster? On these points the "Democratic" platform is silent.

Bill Lemke didn't waste words on such platitudes and meaningless thoughts as those. His platform statement went right to the root of our national troubles in as few words as possible. It called a spade a spade. It said WHAT HE WILL DO if elected President and gives one who has lived with the Greatest of All Depressions for six years the feeling that his plan will do something about it.

His Money Plank alone will solve most of our economic troubles since it will destroy the money scarcity. Try to find such a clear cut meeting with the issues of the day in either the Republican or Democratic platform.

Youth Congress Planless

Turgid turbulent turmoil.

Dissension, discord, dissatisfaction.

These words might well sum up the spirit of the third national convention of the American Youth Congress, held in Cleveland over the Fourth.

Conceived in a spirit of genuine helpfulness toward underprivileged youth, as they met in New York University in August, 1934, the credentials were grabbed by the "red" element and the decent youngsters walked out. The riotous second convention was held in Detroit under the watchful eyes of 40 policemen. This year, they moved on amid fanfare and the silly claim of representing two millions of American youth.

Socialists More Radical Than Reds

Most of the organizations represented were "letter-head groups," with no following and no strength in votes behind them.

And, finally, by the queerest twist of paradox, the Communists, issuing their new mildly ingratiating approach, were the "middle-of-the-roaders" — out for everything safe and sane; while the Socialists screeched loudly for the "rights of the workers" and attempted to swing the youth convention into a wildly riotous left.

"Beware Fascism!" Thus howled a succession of speakers.

"We have seen many evidences of fascism in the past year," screamed William McNutt, an organizer. "The emergence of the Black Legion as a fascistic threat, Hitleristic treatment of white and negro workers in the South, calling out troops against workers in Indiana, all are evidences of fascism," he warned.

The Youth Congress belabored Landon and the Republican party, then went on to support the Democratic platform and endorse the policies of Roosevelt.

Only when Earl Browder was introduced to tell the delegates "What my party offers to American Youth," could the true identity of the convention be learned. Browder is the Communist candidate for president, and the American Youth Congress is inspired and supported by the American Communistic party.

Convention Shows Confused Thought

The convention, as usual with Communistic affairs, showed confusion of thought and lack of a unified program. Of Landon it said, "Any candidates supported by Hearst do not deserve the support of the youth of this nation." Which was true enough, meaning as it does the protection of wealth, and the continued lordship of the international bankers. But the endorsation of Roosevelt, crop reduction programs, and the continued protection of the moneychangers, passes explaining.

The only man who offers Youth a hope of regaining his independence, his chance to succeed in life, his opportunity to marry and maintain a family in decent comfort and security is William Lemke, of the Union Party and supported by the endorsation of the National Union.

Veterans Are Urged to Work and Vote for Lemke on Record

The recent announcement by Congressman William Lemke of North Dakota that he will run for president as the head of the newly formed Union Party, comes as the best piece of news civic minded veterans have had in a long time.

CONGRESSMAN LEMKE'S RECORD IS 100% PERFECT FOR THE VETERANS.

President Roosevelt's record is 100% against them, and for Wall Street and the War Profiteers.

So far as we know, Candidate Landon has no record on the veterans, but his party's record is nothing to brag about.

Mr. Lemke has cast the following votes in favor of the veterans —NONE against them:

AGAINST the hocus pocus "Economy" Act, March 11, 1933;

FOR the Connolly Amendment, June 10, 1933;

FOR the Steiwer-Cutting Amendment, June 15, 1933;

AGAINST the Gag Rule, intended to prevent the "Bonus" from coming to a vote, Jan. 11, 1934;

SIGNED the petition to get the Patman bill unbottled from the Rules Committee, Feb. 20, 1934;

FOR the Lundeen-Patman "Bonus" bill, March 12, 1934;

OVER-RIDE the Presidential veto of bill to restore cuts made by the "Economy" Act, March 27, 1934;

FOR adoption by the House of the Patman Bill for paying adjusted compensation, March 21, 1935;

AGAINST recommitting Patman bill to committee in favor of Vinson bill to give President power to bottle up the "Bonus," March 22, 1935;

FOR final passage of Patman bill, March 22, 1935;

OVER-RIDE of President's veto on Patman bill, March 22, 1935;

FOR adjusted compensation bill, Jan. 10, 1936;

OVER-RIDE Presidential veto of same, Jan. 24, 1936.

No self-respecting veteran can vote for Roosevelt. The only veterans who will vote for him will be those Chamber of Commerce plants in the various Legion posts who are paid to "lead the veterans around by the nose," and to work to make a Wall Street or Fascist organization out of the American Legion.

With the record which Presidents Harding, Coolidge and Hoover have piled up of vetoing every bill passed by Congress granting justice to the veterans, we cannot vote for Landon unless he repudiates all previous veteran policies and acts of his own party as he did its platform.

Every veteran should not only register and vote for Bill Lemke, but should see that every one of his buddies and his neighbors do the same.

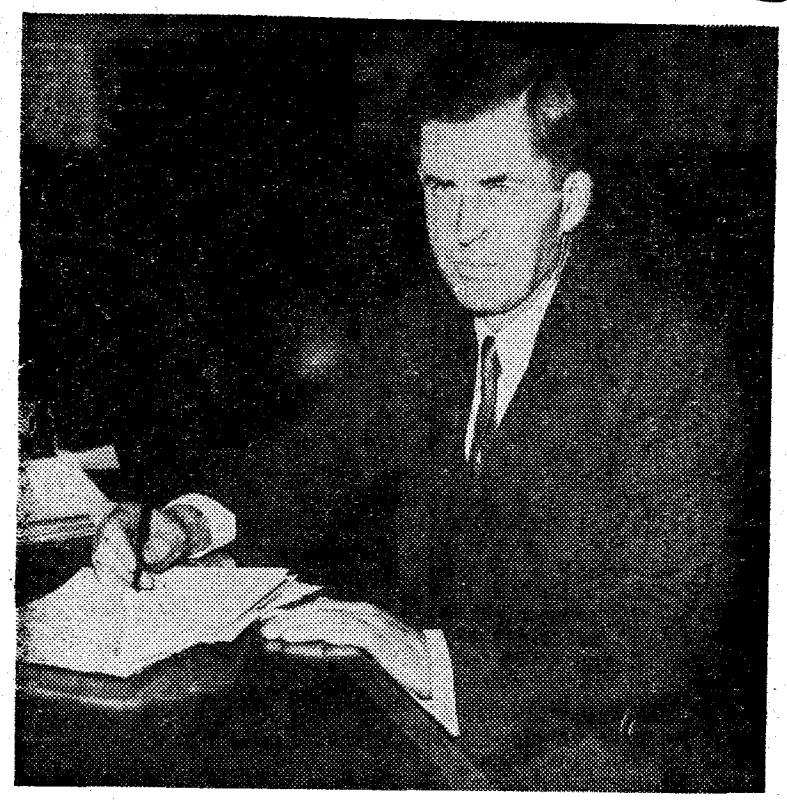
With the forces of Dr. Townsend, Father Coughlin, the late great Huey Long and the National Farm Union supporting and voting 100% for Congressman Lemke, he cannot lose. In many states the politicians of the two motheaten old line parties will attempt to keep his name off the ballot. IN SOME OF THESE STATES THEY WILL SUCCEED.

In many election precincts votes cast for Lemke will be thrown out on technicalities. In corrupt centers like New York, New Jersey, Pittsburgh and Chicago, they will be counted for one of his opponents.

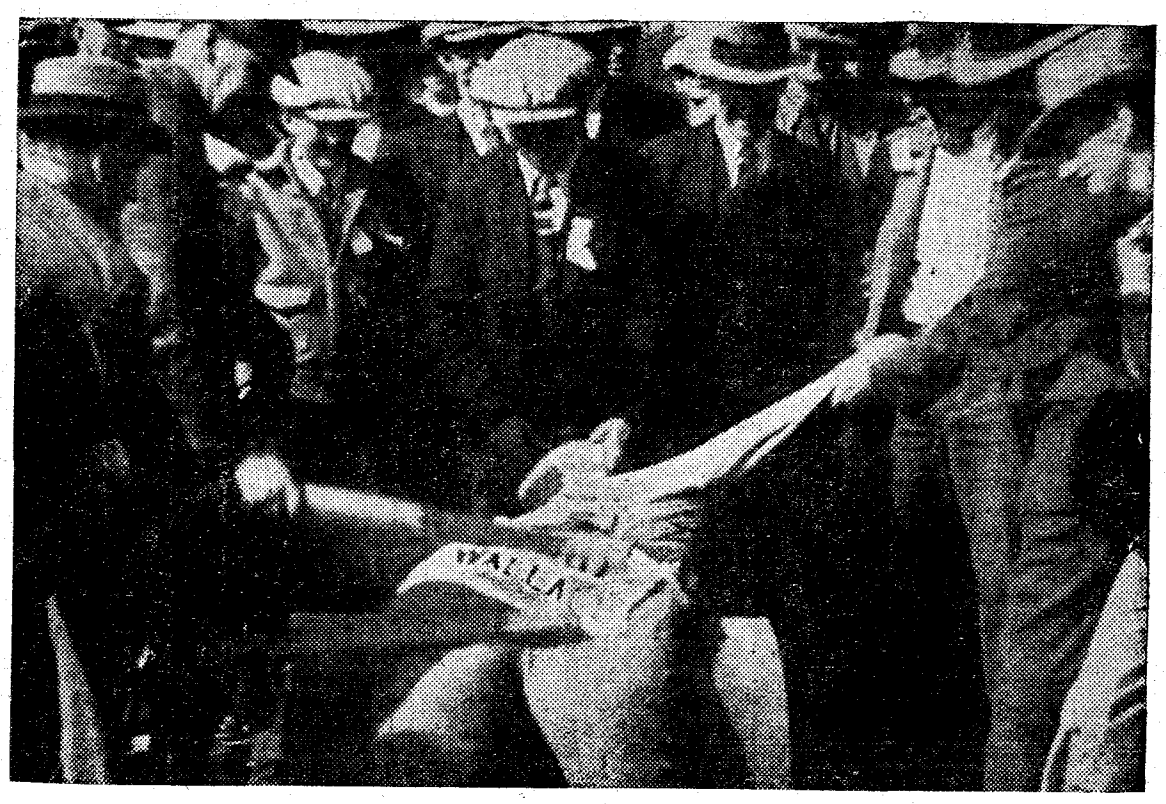
Veterans should man every election precinct and see that the votes for Bill Lemke are properly counted on the night of November 3d. If every potential vote of these four great organizations is cast and counted, Bill Lemke will be the next President of the United States and veterans need have no fear of the rigging they have been getting from the past four administrations.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

...Three Lights That Failed...



LIGHT NUMBER ONE—Secretary Henry a Wallace threw God's gift back in His face by forcing farmers to destroy their crops under the unlawful AAA program.



Acme Picture.

A group of striking farmers in Shenandoah, Iowa, enraged by New Deal agricultural tactics, are shown paddling the effigy of Wallace. The AAA program (1) increased foreign imports; (2) did not forsee drought shortage.

Wide World.

LIGHT NUMBER TWO — Secretary of Labor Perkins, whose program to reduce unemployment has succeeded only in increasing the army of jobless to unprecedented proportions.

Ewing Galloway.

A fragment of the nation's 12 million unemployed. Shabbily clothed, without the price of the next meal in their pockets, these people peer dismally at job agency signs. They belong to the richest nation in the world.

Wide World.

LIGHT NUMBER THREE—WPA Administrator Harold L. Ickes, the man whom New Deal press agents said would put the brakes on federal work-relief spending.

Acme Picture.

More than 1,000 of Ickes WPA workers were assigned to a New York airport to work. When they got there there was no one to tell them what to do. So they stood idle for a day. It was the year's biggest boondoggle.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED